The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,389—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1891.

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 26, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigholl	2nd May
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	Friday. 29th May.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
ROME	3011	1000	G. W. F. Browne	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
BOKHARA	2955	500	H. Weighell	26th Mar.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE		4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th March '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
21st March, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	11th April, '91.

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate Rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 25th March, and the

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 28th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 29th March, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th March, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th April 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.L. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	30th March.
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3360	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th „

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st March, 1891.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

THE S. S. MOUNT LEBANON, 2,410 tons, WILL SAIL for ANTWERP, about the 28th March.
Has accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. Fare Rs. 300.
For Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	J. Greenhorn	3,267	23rd March 1891

THIS STEAMER carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 17th March, 1891. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail about.
CLAN MACGREGOR	3000	G. Miller	10th April 1891
CLAN DRUMMOND	2930	N. Harrison	10th May 1891

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1891.

AN INVALUABLE REFERENCE BOOK FOR MEDICAL MEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
New (1891) Edition of

THE PRESCRIBERS' PHARMACOPŒIA.

A SYNOPSIS of the more recent Remedies, Official and Unofficial, with a Therapeutic Index and a Review of the B. P. Additions, 1890. By a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Thoroughly revised and re-written—450 Pages.
Limp Roan, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GUNS, RIFLES & REVOLVERS.

TREACHER'S "KEEPER" GUN.

D-B, B-L, C-F. Gun, 12 bore, Double Grip Action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke, Engraved, &c., Price Rs. 120, cash.
Ditto. ditto. Superior quality and extra finish. Price Rs. 150, cash.

TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" GUN.

D-B, C-F Gun, 12 bore, Top Lever, Double Bolt Snap Action, Rebounding Locks, Hammers below line of sight, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, Left Choke, highly finished.
Price Rs. 175, cash.
Ditto. ditto. Superior finish. Price Rs. 215.
Black Waterproof Cases, with Fittings complete. Price Rs. 44 and 60.

ANSON and DEELEY'S new Patent Hammerless Guns, Top Lever, Treble Grip Action, Automatic Safety Bolting, Left Choke, &c., 12 bore, in case with fittings complete. Rs. 335 cash.
Ditto. ditto. Superior finish, Rs. 425.

TREACHER'S SPORTING RIFLES.

D-B, B-L, C-F Express Rifle, ·500 bore, Double Grip Action, Lever over Guard, Percussion Fence, Rebounding back action, Henry's Rifling, &c. Cash price Rs. 300.
Ditto. ditto. ·450 bore, Rs. 300.
Black Waterproof Case, with fittings complete. Price Rs. 75, cash.

MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS FOR SHIKARIES.
FOR SHOT OR BALL.

Single Barrel.....Rs. 30-0
Double Barrel ..... „ 45-0
Case with fittings complete for single or double Barrel Gun, Rs. 39.

TREACHER'S ROOK RIFLES.

Single Barrel, Breech-Loading Rook or Rabbit Rifle, ·380 bore, Side Lever, Snap Action, Superior finish, with Brass Rod complete. Price Rs. 75.
Ditto. do. ·360 bore, Martini-Henry Action, Rs. 100, cash.

Saloon Rifle to take No. 1 Bulleted Breech Cap, Rs. 35
Winchester Repeating Sporting Rifle, 6 shot, „ 70
Ditto. do. 12 shot, „ 90
Ditto. do. ·500 bore, model 1886, 9 shot, „ 100

TREACHER'S "ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY" REVOLVER.

Six Chambers, ·455 bore, Blue Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 47, cash.
Ditto. ditto. ·455 bore, Plated, Rs. 52-8.
Ditto. ditto. ·476 bore, Blued, Rs. 52-8.
Oak case and fittings complete, Rs. 20.

TREACHER'S "ARMY AND NAVY" REGULATION REVOLVER.

New ·455 Regulation Revolver, Blued Steed Barrel, Rs. 80, cash.
Ditto. ditto. ·476 Blued, Rs. 90.
Ditto. ditto. ·476, Plated, Rs. 96.
Oak Cases, with Fittings complete, Rs. 20.
Solid Leather Sling Holsters with Pouch, Rs. 14, made to order.

TREACHER'S BRITISH "BULL DOG" REVOLVER.

Five Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 37-8, cash.
Ditto. ditto. Plated, Rs. 42-8, cash.
Oak Case and Fittings, Rs. 19.
Colt's Derringer Pocket Pistol, ·410 Rim Fire, Rs. 28.

NOTE.—The new Regulation Revolver ·476, takes either the ·450 or ·455 Cartridge.

"GEM" AIR GUNS AND SUNDRIES.

(For further Particulars apply personally, or write for Illustrated Catalogue.)

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHAT WILL CURE YOU?

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—Do not be without these unique Health and Liver Drops or Pills. If you feel uneasy, use it at once. It will set you right marvellously. It cures and prevents Sick Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Kidney Diseases, Skin Humors, Indigestion, Gout, Giddiness, Rheumatism, and all disorders caused by deranged condition of the Digestive Organs. Purely vegetable, of restorative nature. Can be used by Old and Young. Suits all Climates, especially the Hot. Keeps up General Health. May be taken in illness and in health without the least fear of harm. Those who tried it are perfectly satisfied. Re. I-8 and Rs. 2-8 per case of Drops or Pills. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market; and VALLI HOOSAN & Co., Medows Street. Karachi—Messrs. JAMSED & Co. Pamphlets free on application. Pills are perfectly tasteless. Easily soluble.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFAC'G. CO., 54, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay

SHIRTS FOR DRESS, SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN.....Rs. 21.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN .....Rs. 18.
} CASH OR V.P.P.

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.

FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO., REMOVED TO 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

REPAIRS TO WATCHES AND CHRONOMETERS.

Fine and complicated a Speciality. By European Practical Watchmakers only.

18-ct. Gold Watches of our own Manufacture, Strong, Substantial, and Fine Finish, Speciality for India.

Ladies' Size, Keyless, at .....Rs. 60.
Gentlemen's Size, Keyless, at .....Rs. 85.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.
NO AGENTS, NO MIDDLEMEN.
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURE.

THOS. COOK & SON, REGISTERED LONDON BANKERS.

HAVE pleasure in announcing the ADDITION to their GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY of an

ARMY AGENCY AND BANKING BRANCH

at their Bombay Office, on MARCH 30TH, after which Date they will be pleased to open Current and Deposit Accounts, issue Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, payable throughout the World and to transact every Description of Banking Business.

13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING ÆRATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

We pay special attention to the production of these Beverages, our long experience as manufacturers enabling us to maintain the high reputation these Waters have gained in Bombay.

The water from which they are manufactured is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, and no trouble is spared to render them pure and healthful.

New machines have lately been erected in the Factory, with the latest improvements, to charge the Waters with gas at a high pressure, making them in the highest degree Sparkling and Agreeable.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

ers for Ærated Waters in quantities of three Dozens and upwards will be DELIVERED FREE ON COOLIE HIRE to any part of Malabar Hill, Colaba, or Byculla, or reasonable distance from the Esplanade Road, Fort.

Special Terms given to Messes, Clubs, and Hotel-keepers, and other Large Consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES AND CHRONOGRAPHS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., have pleasure in intimating to the Sporting Public that they have this year a specially fine Stock of

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES,

provided with all the latest Improvements, simplifying the complicated Mechanism to a very great extent, and making the Watch almost proof against any derangement whatever, even when subjected to the Roughest Usage.

The Quality of the Watches is always of the very Best, as from a long practical experience we have found this to be one of the essential points on which our Name for a thoroughly Reliable Watch has attained its present High Standing.

GOLD..... from Rs. 200 to Rs. 650
SILVER..... from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300
METAL ..... from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120

The higher priced Watches we guarantee to keep Time within one Minute per Month.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS IN BEST STYLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOGRAPH MAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' "CRISP" TABLE WATERS.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water pure, Sparkling and "Crisp"	0 12	Lithia Water, carefully prepared	1 0
Potash Water, suitable for Whisky Pegs	0 12	Seltzer Water, exact imitation of the Spring	1 0
Ærated Waters, carbodated for Clarets, &c.	0 12	Vichy Water, in accordance with Analysis	1 8
Gingerane, an agreeable Drink	1 0	Ginger Ale, excellent quality	1 0
Lemonade, of delicious flavour	1 0	Phospho, a non-alcoholic and sparkling beverage, in Champagne pints	2 0
Raspberryade do.	1 0	Do. do. in three dozen basket	5 8
Tonic Water, prepared with Quinine	1 0		

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.
PHILLIPS & CO. LD.
POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

HOMEWARD BOUND VOYAGEURS

WILL FIND A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF REQUISITES AT

THORPE & CO.'S IN RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR THE VOYAGE OR TO MEET THE CLIMATIC CHANGES OF THE CONTINENT OR ENGLAND.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy, Medium, and Light Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.

DECK SUITS, for Morning Wear, Flannel and Silk and Wool, White Long Cloth, Shirts, Bands, or Collars attached.

OXFORD and FRENCH Print Shirts, Collars attached, Best Wove, Flannel, and Silk and Wool Shirts.

UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambs Wool, Half Hose.

LINED CALF, and Ringwood Gloves, Mittens, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool Mufflers.

BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.

WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, &c., SCOTCH MAUDS and RUGS, Rug Straps.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.

GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags, Fitted Bags.

LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Fitted with Basket.

HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.

CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.

THORPE AND CO., TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & Co., LIMITED,
DEALERS IN
ARTICLES used in PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES
Made in three Rapidities: Ordinary, Rapid, Instantaneous.

LANTERN PLATES! BROMIDE PAPERS!!

PHOTOGRAPHY MADE EASY.

Complete outfits; everything ready to make Negatives and to Print, WITH INSTRUCTIONS, so that a Novice is enabled to start work at once.

COMPLETE SETS,
CAMERAS,
LENSES,
DETECTIVE CAMERAS.

Price List, with instructions, Free.

KEMP & Co., Ld., {Sassoon House, Cumballa Hill, Byculla,} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.

EXCELSIOR

SHAMPOO LIQUOR is a NECESSITY and a LUXURY. Invaluable for HEALTH and CLEANLINESS, and strongly recommended by Medical Men.

SHAMPOO

Liquor, by cleansing the Scalp, invigorates the WHOLE SYSTEM; and relieves the HEADACHE so frequently the result of Hot and Depressing Weather. The

LIQUOR

is especially serviceable in the Morning, making the Blood circulate freely, and inducing a feeling of LIGHTNESS and COOLNESS, as valuable as it is rare. It effectually prevents COLDS in the HEAD. Use it when bathing, and the Bath will never be complete without

KEMP'S EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.

Price Per Bottle Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE.....MR. GEORGE CROFTON

LAST FOUR NIGHTS
OF
MRS. POTTER
AND
MR. BELLEW,
SUPPORTED BY THE
CROFTON COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY) MARCH 25,
"FROU-FROU."

"Frou-Frou".....MRS. POTTER.
Mons de Tartorys.....MR. BELLEW.

Produced under the sole direction of MR. BELLEW.

MRS. POTTER'S Magnificent Costumes by MONS. JEAN WORTH of Paris.

THURSDAY 26 } ....."FROU-FROU."
FRIDAY 27 } ....."LADY OF LYONS."

SATURDAY, MARCH 28,
LAST NIGHT OF
MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW.
"LA TOSCA."

T. V. TWINNING, Acting Manager.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS
FOR
EASTER WEEK.
MONDAY, MARCH 30.
TUESDAY, MARCH 31.
The Celebrated Farcical Comedy,
"BETSY."
IN PREPARATION
THE MIDDLEMAN.

PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Soldiers in Uniform half price to Fourth Seats.
Box Plan now open at SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9 sharp.

SEQUAH

SPEAKS

ON THE

BORI BUNDER

EVERY EVENING

AT 5-30.

COME AND HEAR HIM.

THE SECOND COMING OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

AN ADDRESS

WILL BE DELIVERED AT THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY,
BY
COLONEL A. F. LAUGHTON, C.B.,
At 5-30 P.M.,
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th MARCH, 1891.

SUBJECT:

"The special intervention of GOD to unite all Christians into one Body in preparation for the SECOND COMING of the LORD."

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the KARACHI PORT TRUST held on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1891, the undermentioned DEBENTURES were drawn:—
Nos. 32, 197, 301, 386, 404 and 418.
Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Co., Bombay.
No. 451 Mr. Godharam Mulchand.
Nos. 559 and 560 Mr. Khalikana Rahimana.

By Order,
R. H. CUMMING, Secretary.
Karachi, Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, 20th March, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE PATEL, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any and all person and persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Tod Street, fronting the same, on the south side thereof, within the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-eight square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 765, New No. 5991, old Survey No. 235, and New Survey No. 9392, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Dinbai, wife of Pestanjee Framjee, on or towards the west by a house belonging to the estate of Dhunbaijee, widow, and allotted to Framjee Muncherjee Patel; on or towards the north by the said Tod Street; and on or towards the south partly by the Nanabhoy Lane, and partly by the Banajee Agiary Lane, which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1678, and Street No. 15, Goga Street, and which were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Byramjee Muncherjee Patel and his tenants.—Dated this 24th day of March, 1891.

PESTONJEE AND RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on 24th March, 1891:—

FICTION.	Rs.	a.
Black Police: An Australian Story; by A J Vogan::	1	4
Dead Man's Secret; by J E Muddock	1	4
Froth: A Novel; by Armando Palacio Valdes, translated from the Spanish; by Clara Bell	2	4
Lady Delmar: A Novel; by Thomas Terrell and T L White	2	4
Moina: A Detective Story; by Lawrence L Lynch	1	10
Mystery of Ritherdons Grange; by Saumarez De Havilland	1	4
Mystery of M Felix: A Novel; by B L Farjeon	1	10
My District Visitors; by A Parson	0	10
Philip Mordant's Ward; by Marrianne Kent	1	4
Romance of the Cape Frontier; by Bertram Milford	2	4
Syrlin; by Ouida	2	4

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Bill Nye, Bob Burdette, and other Humorists, with 250 illustrations	0	10
Black America: A Study of the ex-Slave and his late Master; by W. Laird Clowes	3	12
Childhood and Youth of Charles Dickens; by Robert Langton	3	2
Cooke's Universal Letter Writer	0	10
Exposition of the Creed; by John Pearson, D.D., Vol I	0	10
(English Leaders of Religion) John Wesley; by J. H. Overton, M. A.	1	10
Father of Methodism: or The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, M. A., by N. Curnocksen	0	10
Guide to Female Employment in Government Offices	0	13
Military Law: its Procedure and Practice; by Lieut.-Colonel Sisson C. Pratt	2	8
(Rulers of India) the Earl of Mayo; by Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., &c.	1	10
Swift: The Mystery of his Life and Love; by Sir James Hay	3	12
Voyages and Travels of Marco Polo (Cassell's National Library)	0	5
Wanderings of a Globe Trotter; by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, in 2 vols.	15	0

N.B.—When answering this Advertisement, please name this Paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHAKESPEARE

AT THE

GAIETY THEATRE.

EASTER MONDAY.

MRS. POTTER

AND

MR. BELLEW.

"ROMEO AND JULIET"

AND

"HAMLET."

Box Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY.

LADIES' INVITATION NIGHT.
8-30 to 11-30 p.m. Admission Re. 1.
GRAND FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL EASTER MONDAY.

THE MACIVOR CHARTERED S. S. DRUMMOND has ARRIVED from GLASGOW via KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within 3 days of Steamer's arrival. In default, no claim for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd March 1891. Agents.

NOTICE.

S. L. NORMAN & Co. are prepared to SUPPLY ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES with the utmost promptitude and regularity.

SEE NEW LIST OF RATES ACCOMPANYING THIS PAPER.

S. L. NORMAN & Co.,
NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE
SUPPLIERS, &c.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ONLY ONE

GOLD HUNTER ENGINE-TURNED SELF-STRIKING CLOCK WATCH. Best duplex escapement, seconds jewelled, compensation balance, constructed to strike of itself the hours and quarters of hours, enamelled dial, by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, as per Certificate No. 05251. Original cost One Hundred Guineas. Selling Price Rs. 1,250.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE.

THE RESIDENTS of MALABAR HILL, CHOWPATI, and the QUEEN'S ROAD are informed that FIREWORKS are PERMITTED to be let off along the Foreshore extending from Charni Road Gardens to the Marine Lines Railway Station between the hours of 9 p.m. and 12 midnight on the 25th Instant, on the occasion of the "Shabi-Barat" Holidays.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 21st March, 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the following SERVICES for the official year 1891-92:—

1.—Repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, Bombay.
2.—Supply of Petty Stores, &c.
3.—Supply of Road Metal, Sandstone, yellow and red Hill Earth, &c.
4.—Watering Roads.
5—Supply of Ordinary Carts, Water Carts, and Bullocks.

Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tenders can be had, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned, during Office hours on and after the 7th Proximo.

Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., on the 15th Proximo.

The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received, and no reason will be assigned for such rejection.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 24th March 1891.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount per cent. on 5,000 to 10,000.	Discount per cent. on 15,000.	Discount per cent. on 20,000.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons spent up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C., "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system." Rev. C. E. Cookin, M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonld, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion." J. B. Haye, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to Memory." Mirza Sadar-ud-din-Khan, "Invaluable." J. J. Francis Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour." Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.

"Tremendously popular in Oxford."—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk, Williams, Esq; Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD LINKS! GOLD STUDS!! GOLD SOLITAIRES!! Made in the latest styles on our premises of Indian Gold. CREST or MONOGRAM engraved by experienced Engravers.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE, Rs. 300, BAY ARAB PONY, up to great weight, 13-3, 7 years old. Perfectly sound. Never sick. Hunted 3 seasons. Plays Polo, but hardly fast enough. Quiet in Harness. Apply to W. D. GRAHAM, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON 3, Rampart Row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROJAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Gramatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

CHILDREN'S SHOES in Great Variety, Black, Tan, Oxford and Straps. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 6-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MATHERAN FOR SALE, next SATURDAY, Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy's Estate. Refer to Crawford & Co.' Auctioneers.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Native Designs and Shapes. Suitable for Presents. Very Moderate Prices.

BACON on Cut, Annas 12 per lb.; Double Gloster Cheese on Cut, As. 12 per lb; Ham, whole from 8 to 16 lbs. each. We have just received a fresh Consignment.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons" "Phœnix," and all sorts of hand Organs and keep all spare repairing and tuning materials in stock —STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL.—Well-known; most central; very close to Public Offices, Library, &c. Visitors may rely on Mr. DESOUZA'S well served table. Charges moderate.

WANTED.—SECOND-HAND PRESS or PRESSES, complete with o Pumps, with or without Engine and Boiler. Reply, with details and lowest cash Prices, to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Byculla, Bombay.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER, for Band (Brass) of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, now stationed at Poona (Deccan). Kneller Hall man preferred. Apply, enclosing testimonials and stating terms, to BAND PRESIDENT, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, Poona, Deccan.

HOUSE TO LET, on Cumballa Hill, from end of May for six months. Furnished. Apply to H. M. PHIPSON.

MENTHOL! MENTHOL!!—A speedy cure for Headache and Toothache. Just received in Fancy Boxes. The cheapest line ever offered to the public. From Annas 4 each. PEARSE and Co., sirdar's Palace Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Master For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurance £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from Hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. H. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.....Rs. 26
Six Months.....,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rate from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

A SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the Members of the above Club at the Back Bay Baths, under the Patronage of H. E. LORD HARRIS, on Saturday, the 28th March 1891. ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

THE MORMUGAO TRADING Co., LD.

CAPITAL, RS. 50,000.

In 500 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

THE above Company has this day been Registered, and the BUSINESS will be OPENED at Mormugao, from the 1st April next, as General Agents and Merchants. About 200 Shares remain unalloted, and applications for them are invited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CHRYSTAL BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.
A. C. NORONHA & Co.,
Manager in Mormugao.

Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 300 tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood or Benteak Timber.

Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, the 1st April next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract, and forfeit the Deposit, without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th March 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS above or below estimated rates are invited for certain Petty Supplies required from 1st March, 1891, to 31st March 1892.

2. A Schedule of Rates can be obtained at the Executive Engineer's Office, Dockyard Division, Military Works, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily, SATURDAYS 11 to 1 on payment of Re. 1.

3. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon of MONDAY, 30th March, 1891, when they will be opened. A Deposit of Rs. 100 earnest money in Currency Notes must accompany each Tender.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. M. PORTER, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, M. W.

Bombay, March 1st, 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for certain Works to be carried out during the official year 1891-92 connected with the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to a limit of Rs 2,000 for each Work.

2. A Schedule of Rates can be obtained at the Executive Engineer's Office, Dockyard Division, Military Works, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m. daily, SATURDAYS 11 to 1, on payment of Rs. 6 per copy.

3. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon of SATURDAY, 28th March 1891, when they will be opened. A Deposit of Rs. 500 earnest money in Currency Notes must accompany each Tender.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. M. PORTER, Capt., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, M.W.

Bombay, March 1st, 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 23 OF 1890.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROSJEE DAVUR of Bombay Parsi, residing at Cumballa Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

ABDUL HUSSEN NUZMUDIN of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Shaik Abdul Rahiman Street, outside the Fort, Bombay.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-Fifth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One, at the Hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Muncherjee Nowrosjee Davur and of the abovenamed Defendant Abdul Hussen Nuzmudin or either of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground lying at foot of the Malabar Hill, together with the buildings standing thereon, situate on the northern side of the Walkeshwar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one thousand and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156, New Survey Nos. 7288 and 7289 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2196, sub No. 1, and Street No. 823, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the properties of Sudanand Mucconjee and Jaffer Suleman, on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the East by the property of Madhowrao Gunput, and on or towards the West by the property of Javerchund Gookanchund and which said land and ground was formerly in the occupation of C. A. Greves, subsequently in the occupation of D. Sala and is now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 20th Day of February, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 35 OF 1888.

JEHANGIR MANEKJEE CURSETJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, now serving as District Deputy Collector of Tanna, and CURSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF, also of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, being the Trustees of the Agiary of the late CURSETJEE MANEKJEE, situate in Raghunath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, KAMABAI SAHEB RAJE SHIRKE, daughter of MALHARRAO, the ex-Gaikwad of Baroda, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Poonah, and SOONDER SALOO NAIQUIN of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

APPEAL No. 639.

SUIT No. 85 OF 1888.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay. } Appellant and 1st Defendant.

vs.

JEHANGIR MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, now serving as District Deputy Collector of Thanna, and CURSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF, also of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, being the Trustees of the Agiary of the late CURSETJEE MANEKJEE, situate in Raghunath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay. } Respondents and Plaintiffs.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit and Appeal, and bearing date the Twenty-Eighth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred & Ninety, the following immoveable property WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles Edward Fox Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the Eighth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee, Cursetjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff, Sorabjee Framjee Bomonjee, Kamabai Saheb Raje Shirke, and Soonder Saloo Naiquin, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Road and Raghoonath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of land is delineated with a Red Colored Boundary in the ground plan filed in the above Suit in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, and also all the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built over the land and building adjoining the said piece or parcel of land and belonging to the Agiary of the late Cursetjee Manekjee and which Agiary premises are delineated with a Green Colored Boundary on the said plan, but with the exception of two rooms on the first floor and one room situate between the first floor and ground floor, which said three rooms are also delineated with a Green Color Boundary, and marked, respectively, I. J. and H. in the said plan, and form part of the said Agiary premises, all which land now offered for sale is situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and contains by admeasurement two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 52, New No. 442, old Survey Nos. 662, 671, 697, and 699, and New Survey Nos. 2-8837, 2-8838, and 2-8889, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2241 and Street Nos. 39, 41, and 43, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Perozbai, daughter of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, First Baronet, on or towards the south by Borah Musjid Cross Lane, on or towards the east partly by the said Agiary premises of the late Cursetjee Manekjee and partly by the house of the said Perozbai, and on or towards the west partly by the said Hornby Row, and partly by Raghoonath Dadajee Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the abovenamed Appellant and First Defendant Sorabjee Framjee Bomanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Anderson, Hormusjee, and Dinsha, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Respondents abovenamed, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st Day of February, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that no CONTRACTS made or moneys borrowed except under the Joint Signatures of the Undersigned and Mr. C. AKILANDAIYA, Sole Joint Owners of the AURANGABAD COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, shall be binding upon the said Mills or upon the Firm of C. Akilandaiya and Company.

K. S. DORASWAMI IYER.

21st March, 1891.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 20th April 1891, at 2 p.m.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for Year ending 31st December 1890.
To elect a Director and Auditors.
To declare a Dividend.
To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 7th March, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THERE will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commerical Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 14th May 1891, (2nd Vycausy 1066) about 270 candies of Travancore Cardamoms in Husk. At the same time, a quantity of bees-wax, ivory, and dammer will also be sold.

For further information, refer to hand bills which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or Messrs. Wallibhoy, Khaderbhoy, and Co., Bombay.

T. RAMAROW,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, March, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેક્યાદમની કું૰

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A MARATHA GRADUATE for the post of Assistant Teacher in H. H. the Nizam's Government High School, at Gulburga, on a Salary of Halli Siccas Rs. 50 a Month. Preference will be given to one who has taken Persian for his Second Language.

A. VENOOGOPAUL PILLAI,
Inspector of Schools,
Southern Division, Hyderabad (Deccan).

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of OCCUPANCY of the following Plots of Land on Matheran Hill will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to the Highest Bidder, (subject to the approval and confirmation of the Collector of Tanna) on the 28th March, 1891, at 11 a.m.

Plot No. 53 admeasuring 8 acres 6 guntas.
Plot No. 99 do. 3 acres 14 guntas.
Plot No. 23 do. 3 acres 24 guntas.
Plot No. 17 do. 5 acres.

JAMES S. WILKINS,
Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent of Matheran.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S

CIGARS

FOR SALE AT THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas or carriage, &c.

MACHINERY.
REVISED ESTIMATES
FOR
Hodgart's Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses, Engines, Pumps and Boilers, &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000 I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic ant. Apply to
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. SUPPLY NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES on LOWEST TERMS. Delivery Guaranteed. Subscription List can be obtained from Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Legislative Council, Secretariat, 4 p.m.
"Frou-Frou," Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
"The Second Coming of Christ," Address, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 5-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile, from Portsmouth; Lawada (s), Calcutta; Umballa (s), Moulmein; Karagola (s), Karachi; Europa (s), Liverpool; Idar (s), Cardiff; and Tanjore (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Maria Teresa (s), for Hongkong; Pekin (s), London, &c.; and City of Dublin (s), Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi to-day, at 5-30 p.m.

WILSON COLLEGE LECTURES.—The next lecture at Wilson College will be on Monday, the 30th instant, at 6 p. m. (and not on Wednesday, 25).

MUMBADEVI POST OFFICE.—On the 1st April a Postal Receiving House will be opened in Mumbadevi New Chawl, Parel Road. This office will transact all the business of a Post Office except that of delivery.

THE MACKICHAN MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Mackichan Memorial Fund will be held in Wilson College (Chowpati), on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 6 p.m., to consider a proposal of the managing committee.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy last night entertained his son-in-law Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit and a party of select friends at his residence, "Mahaluxmee Castle," the occasion being the departure of Mr. Petit to Europe by the next mail. After dinner a pair of rich cashmere shawls was presented by Mr. Byramjee, accompanied by sincere expressions of *bon voyage* and of desire for Mr. Bomonjee's speedy return to Bombay.

A PICKPOCKET BIRCHED.—Mamoo Abdool Karim, a young Mahomodan lad, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with theft. On Monday night last Shahalam Abajee, a Mahomedan merchant, was getting into a local train, when he heard the sound of money falling behind him. Turning round he saw the accused standing in a very suspicious manner with something under his arm. Thinking that he perhaps had been robbed he searched his pocket and found a rupee missing, and handed the accused over to the police. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

A FAMOUS PANDIT.—A correspondent writes:—Vidya Bhaskar Pandit Lalchandra, M. R. A. S. (London), Guru to H. H. Maharaja Kishorsingji, Commander-in-Chief of the Marwar Forces, Jodhpur, arrived here on the 22nd inst. He was received at the Grant Road Station by Mr. Kamalsi Premji, in company with several gentlemen. The Pandit is the author of a Sanscrit poetical work, called the "Jubilee Promodika," composed in honor of H. M.'s Jubilee. This work has been well-spoken of by several Western scholars of Oriental literature, including Professor Max Muller. He is also author of several other Sanscrit works, and for his scholarly attainments the Pandits of Benares have presented him with a gold medal and an address.

PRESENTATION TO MR. SORABJEE CURSHEDJEE DHONDY.—In response to invitations issued by the managers of the Bombay Mill Club a large number of European and Native ladies and gentlemen, assembled on the night of Monday, in a tent, erected by the "Mill Club" at Chinchpoogly, to witness a presentation from the managers of the club to Mr. Dhondy of an illuminated address, in which the valuable services rendered by him to the club were praised. The address was presented to Mr. Dhondy in a handsomely worked silver case. A beautiful diamond ring, worth Rs. 400, was also presented to Mr. Dhondy, who acknowledged the gifts in a few suitable words. The guests were provided with refreshments, and a programme of dances was gone through, the guests dispersing about midnight.

THE LAST OF THE DADAR ROBBERS.—In January last, it may be remembered, Mr. Conder's house was broken into and property worth about Rs. 2,000 stolen. Two of the robbers were sentenced by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each. It may also be remembered that during the last few months several daring robberies have been committed in the Dadar and Mahim Districts. As was discovered all these robberies have been committed by one gang of robbers, almost all of whom have up till now been arrested and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment. But all the stolen property not having been found the police continued their inquiries, and at last succeeded in tracing one, named Bansee Moosai *alias* Bachoo Partab Narayen, a member of the Dadar gang, to Ahmedabad, whether he had absconded with part of the spoil, in February last. It was also found out that Bansee Moosai was well-known to the Allahabad and Calcutta Police, and that he had been several times convicted of house-breaking and theft in both these places. Bansee, who has been undergoing a sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for the robbery at Mr. Conder's bungalow, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, to take effect after the eighteen months' sentence, which he is serving at present, has expired.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.—The active principal of carbolic acid has long been recognized by the medical faculty as of extreme potency, not only in its general application as a disinfectant but as a protective and curative agent of special value in its action on the skin. Messrs. F. C. Calvert & Co., of Manchester, England, have employed this chemical substance with marvellous success in the production of a number of articles of personal use and have completely revolutionised the trade in soaps, powders, and disinfectants. Most of these specialities can be used with exceptional advantage in a climate like that of India, where unless the intense heat is met by some counteracting influence the skin gets out of order and the system becomes disorganised. Carbolic acid provides that counteracting influence in an eminent degree and in Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap, Calvert's Carbolic Glycerine Soap, Calvert's Indian Bath Soap, and Calvert's Anti-Mosquito Soap, we have a series of preparations of the highest importance in keeping the skin cool and fresh, and imparting the skin the glow of health and vigor; while in such unique article as Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powders and Tooth Past find combined such antiseptic properties as make th the most useful and agreeable of all dentifrices. B longing to the latter category there is also Calvert Dento-Phenolene, which used as a mouth-wash b smokers, or by anyone suffering from a disgreeable taste or breath, acts as a fragrant sweetener, and at the same time fortifies and strengthens the teeth and gums. The more strictly medicinal virtues of carbolic acid are introduced in Calvert's Carbolic Ointment, which deserves a place in every household, being a simple and wonderfully efficacious remedy in all afflictions of the skin and neuralgic pains, eradicating all bad humours and possessing healing qualities of a rare order. Calvert's Carbolic Oil and Carbolic Soft Soap are preparations of great value in removing and preventing all skin ailments in horses, dogs, and other animals.

THE appointment just announced of Mr. Charles Bourcart, of Basle, as Charge d' Affaires and Consul-General for the Swiss Confederation in London is a new departure. Hitherto the post of Agent and Consul-General has been held by a Swiss merchant in the City, who, as sole representative of Switzerland, was recognised as diplomatic agent, but since the appointment in 1876 of Mr. Henry Vernet, the present Consul-General, the duties of the post have so much increased that the Swiss Government could no longer expect a busy city man to devote sufficient time to the Consulate, even though assisted by an efficient staff; the sending of a special envoy became indispensable, and the requisite vote was passed in the last session of the Federal Chambers. Mr. Bourcart has gained his experience of diplomatic affairs as Secretary to the Swiss Legation in Paris, where he also acted as Charge d' Affaires ad interim.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will again kindly afford me the benefit of your much-valued co-operation in giving publicity to the enclosed letter I am issuing to secure an increased list of subscribers for the above Association.

I have just been informed by the secretary in Edinburgh that the thirteen original drawings of the presentation work for the year now current are to be executed by Sir Wm. Fettes Douglas, R. S. A., the President of the Royal Scottish Academy, Mr. R. B. Nisbet, Mr. C. H. Mackie, and Mr. James Paterson. The illustrations are to be bound in a volume similar to the Raeburn Volume, which has been so well received by the subscribers.

The pictures purchased to date by the committee for distribution at the annual meeting in July, 1891, from the Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy, are:—

287 Feeding Calves, T. Austin Brown, A, £105; 168 Barden Moor, A. G. Sinclair, £63; 342 A Freshening Breeze, J. Campbell Noble, A, £45; 424 A Turnip Lautern, W. S. M'George, £35; 86 Homewards, J. Lochhead, £25; 49 Evening on the Tyne, East Lothian, C. H. Woolford, £15-15; 190 Girls' Head, A. Roche, £15-15; 458 Homewards, W. Marshall Brown, £10-10; 146 A Lapwing, Edwin Alexander, £10-10; 246. A Border Pastoral, D. Murray Smith, £8-8; 12 A Pool on the Tyne, East Linton, T. B. Blacklock, £8-8; 752 Old Mill near Copenhagen, Hans Hansen, £4; 428. Under the Greenwood, Miss Mary Oswald, £3-3. And from the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts. 79 A Young Fancier, George Price, £50; 160 An Arran Landscape, J. Muirhead, £25; 230. Expectancy, Stuart Park, £25; 246 Sunshine Grey, A. K. Brown, R. S. W., £25; 218 The Esk Musselburgh, W. MacBride, £15-15; 715 A Corner of the Loch, Bardowie, A. M'Bride, £15-15; 247 Early Winter, J. N. Langlands, £15; 231 By the Old Mill Pond, Peter Kerr, £12-12; and OldFarm Road, Inverleith, A. Whittel, £10.

I am glad I have already obtained forty-three subscribers to date, and will be happy to receive applications for the remaining forty-two tickets allotted to India.

The object of the Association is to advance the cause of art in Scotland, by affording encouragement to its professors, and it is an institution which deserves to be patronised, especially by Scotsmen resident in India.—Yours, &c.,

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Honorary Secretary.

A QUARREL WITH THE CIRCUS "HANDYMEN."

GEORGE DICKINSON, who described himself as a "handyman," working in Fillis' Circus, and living at Stone Bunder during the stay of the troupe in this city, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Espianade Police Court, with surgical plasters on his head, and complained of having been severely assaulted with a heavy hammer within the enclosure, of the Circus by Biba Morjee, a Bania, and two others, on Monday evening. Dickinson stated that there was a crowd of people in the Circus compound on the evening in question, who considerably impeded the work of clearing the timber, &c., from the premises. The crowd was ordered to quit the grounds and complied with the exception of Biba Morjee, Nuthoo Dewjee, and Shamji Oka, the three accused and another, who evaded arrest after the disturbance. When these men showed reluctance to leave Dickinson shoved them out. Nuthoo and Shamjee resented his action and seized Dickinson by his hands and throat, while Biba snatched the hammer from him and dealt him a blow on his head, felling him to the ground, and rendering him insensible. He was taken to the European General Hospital, where he was restored to consciousness.

Venayak Dadaji, a clerk in Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, who it would appear was an eyewitness of the affair, volunteered his evidence, to which neither the Magistrate nor the prosecution offered any objection. He said that while he was returning from office between half-past five and six o'clock on Monday evening, he saw the complainant from the front entrance of the Circus waving a stick amongst a crowd of people that had gathered within the Circus compound. He saw him strike the second and third prisoners two blows. The crowd then rushed out of the compound, and by the time he, the witness, had gained the corner of the Circus enclosures he noticed the prisoners standing outside. There was some altercation between them and the complainant, which the witness could not overhear. All of a sudden the complainant rushed out, and assaulted Biba who tried to evade the blows by defending himself with the hammer, which happened to strike Dickinson on the head whilst Biba was warding off the blows. All the accused were severly assaulted by other Europeans and the complainant. This witness in answer to the Court as to what induced him to appear, said he believed the blow was a very severe one and might have caused fracture to the skull. He thought the first accused had great provocation for the act, which he believed was made in self-defence. And if the prosecution made a serious charge against the prisoners who, he believed, were ignorant and illiterate men, they would not be able to defend themselves. These were the reasons he assigned for appearing to give evidence.

The Magistrate suggested to Mr. H. N Vijayakar, the prisoners' counsel, that the case was a compoundable one from the fact that the blow was given under provocation. Acting upon this advice from the bench counsel consulted his clients, their friends, and the complainant, in consequence of which the complainant stepped into the witness-box, and expressed his desire to withdraw the charges. This being done the parties left the Court.

THE MAHIKANTA POLITICAL AGENCY CASES.

MR. G. MCCORKELL, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, was engaged all last fortnight in hearing, with the aid of assessors, two of the heaviest and most important of the cases connected with the affairs of the Mahikanta Political Agency, which, under the orders of Government, were directed to be tried in British India, under the provisions of Section 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the first case, Mr. Harilal L. Thakur, Native Assistant to the Political Agent, was charged with having received a bribe of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of obtaining an order from the Political Agent, Colonel Goodfellow, for the resumption of the village of Ijpura, in the taluka of Palaj. In the second case, Rao Saheb Ganesh Gangadhar, Thanadar of Bawisi Zilla, was charged with receiving a bribe of Rs. 60, for the purpose of discharging an accused person on trial before him. Mr. Narbheram, Public Prosecutor of Ahmedabad, assisted by Mr. Nathabhai Dajibhai, Personal Assistant to the Political Agent, conducted the prosecution; while the accused were throughout defended by Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, barrister-at-law, assisted by local pleaders. After a lengthy trial, during which the Court sat for seven hours every day, the judge and the assessors found both the accused not guilty, and they were accordingly acquitted and discharged. Of the six cases sent for trial to British India, two more against Rao Saheb Ganesh Gangadhar were dismissed by Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur, First-class Magistrate, who held that both the oral and documentary evidence in the case was shown to have been fabricated.

CYPRUS has nearly reached a position of making both ends meet. The revised estimates for the current year point to a local revenue of 184,000*l.* and a local expenditure of 109,350*l.* This leaves towards the annual tribute of 92,800*l.* a sum of 74,650*l.* The balance is, as usual, to be made up from the grant in-aid contributed from the Imperial revenues.

MR. G. H. HILL'S official report to the Committee of the Manchester Ship Canal Company gives at all events a good account of the material progress of this great undertaking. The docks in Manchester and Salford are already far advanced, and the same is said of the various locks and railway diversions. The heaviest works still to be completed are at Barton, the river wall and embankment at Runcorn, the embankment at the Weaver estuary, the embankment opposite to Ellesmere Port, and the Warrington dock and the dry dock at Runcorn not yet begun. The works in the estuary must, it is thought, necessarily be attended with risk from storms during their progress. Judging by the rate of progress and the forward condition of the work between the estuary of the Weaver and the locks at Eastham, Mr. Hill reports that there does not appear to be any reason why the canal works between these points should not be sufficiently advanced for the admission of water and used by the end of the present year. He considers, moreover, that the whole canal between Eastham and Manchester should be ready for traffic within two years from the present time.

BOMBAY SOROSIS CLUB.

SATURDAY was a "red-letter day" at the Bombay Sorosis Club. Three hundred members and their friends assembled to meet the guests of the day—her Excellency Lady Harris, Mrs. Brown Potter, and Miss Romola Tynte. Never had the Club rooms been so gay. Hundreds of yards of gauze of soft Oriental tints were draped about the walls, festooned over the doors and windows, and hung a soft waving mass from the great arch that spans the room at one end, and over which in distinct letters is painted the Club motto, "Tell them the world was made for women also." Plants, flowers, hanging-baskets, and Japanese lanterns were in every available place in the rooms, on verandahs, and suspended in the open doors. Rich Canton and Japanese embroidery was draped over the piano, and two beautiful pots of Easter lilies, kindly loaned by Mrs Gostling, added their beauty to the occasion.

The eager faces of the young lady members told that they were not unmindful that a rare treat was in store for them, and that every look, tone or gesture of their distinguished guests were to be duly observed and noted, for Sorosis could not hope to be soon thus honoured again. Promptly at the appointed hour her Excellency Lady Harris arrived, accompanied by Miss Croft. Miss Romola Tynte soon followed, and then Mrs. Brown Potter entered, looking as freshly beautiful as if she had not just finished a two hours' recital for the College students. A portion of the musical programme was gone through, the Misses Khumbatta and Miss Mary Gostling played.

Miss Mullapheroze sang, and little Miss Pedraza played a violin solo, to which the ladies listened most attentively, and asked particularly about the little musician who interested them much. Miss Romola Tynte recited "No Actress" in her very best style—having, as she said, a difficult task to recite for her Excellency and Mrs. Brown Potter. Long before she had finished her recitation she had won all hearts, and gained many new friends, who will always remember her kindly. Mrs. Potter said she regretted that she had talked so long to "the boys" that now she had not much time left to devote to the Club. She was, however, very glad to meet the Bombay Sorosis. She knew Mrs. Cunningham Croly and the officers of New York Sorosis. She would be pleased to carry back to them words of greeting from the women of India. Mrs. Potter recited "Battery B," an incident from the War of the Rebellion, and gave the members—many of whom could not see or hear her in the theatre—the one chance of a lifetime to remember the famous actress. Mrs. Potter is celebrated at home for her sweetness of disposition and her love of making others happy. Her Oriental sisters will not soon forget her kindness in coming to stamp indelibly on their minds the picture of a beautiful, graceful lady and artiste.

Her Excellency asked that one of the members of the Club, whom she styled "the little girl in blue," be allowed to recite for Mrs. Brown Potter and Miss Romola Tynte. Considerable merriment followed in ascertaining who was "the little girl in blue," and there was hearty laughter when it was announced that she was one of the vice-presidents of the Club, and a successful candidate at the last Matriculation Examination—Miss Avabai Mehta. Miss Mehtha, who is always equal to any emergency, was not found wanting when thus unexpectedly called upon to entertain a room full of guests. In the most dignified way, without the least hesitation, she recited "Flattery and Friendship," and at the close received a round of applause for "the little girl in blue." As Mrs. Brown Potter was obliged to leave to meet her evening engagement, the Club sang the "Good-bye" song for her, after which Miss Tynte asked her Excellency to recite, Lady Thomson, Dr. Ryder, and others joined in the request. Her Excellency kindly consented, and said, I think you have had sad pieces enough for to-day. So I will recite one of a different style, called, "The Brigand's First Day on the Stage." That the Club was most highly entertained was attested to by the ripples of laughter that followed this recitation as a kind of accompaniment. Nothing could have equalled this piece so kindly given by her Excellency to finish off to complete the enjoyment of the evening and to render the programme of the day most satisfactory. Miss Carpenter's song "Caller Herrin" received kind notice from her Excellency and Lady Thompson. During the evening pupils from Mrs. Manabai's school sang a part song and played a trio and three little Misses sang a Gujerati song that interested Mrs. Potter much. Many of the choicest pieces on the programme were necessarily omitted owing to the length of the dramatic part.

Ices and cakes were served, and the entertainment closed with yet more music, and all went home acknowledging that the occasion should ever be remembered as a veritable "red-letter day" in the calendar of the Club life.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay are acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions from Broach City and District (2nd Subscription)	156	3	0
Total Rs.	156	3	0
Amount previously acknowledged	73,775	6	6
Grand total Rs.	73,931	9	6

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (44th list):—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions from Broach City and District (2nd subscription)	156	3	0
Total Rs.	156	3	0
Subscriptions already promised	74,675	6	6
Grand total Rs.	74,831	9	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISANDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, March 24.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
WEDNESDAY IN HOLY WEEK.
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Service of Penitence and Address.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY IN HOLY WEEK.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
GOOD FRIDAY.
7-30 a.m.—Matins, Litany and Ante-Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Springfield in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited.

The Bethel flag will be hoisted.
Come and bring your friends.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
GOOD FRIDAY.
8 a.m.—Matins, Ante-Communion and Sermon.
12.—Litany, Address, and Silent Prayer.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
EASTER DAY.
8 a.m.—Matins, Sermon, and Holy Communion.
Anthem.—"Christ being raised from the dead."
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE Government have, it is understood, resolved to adopt the suggestion thrown out by Sir John Pope Hennessy in debate on the Navy Estimates, that an experiment should be made in the direction of transfering to the Naval authorities the control of coaling stations now held by the military authorities. The change will be introduced in the first instance at Singapore and Hong Kong.

THE Empress's visit to Paris, a correspondent there says, has been in some respects most unfortunate. There seems a prospect of French art not being represented at Berlin unless by M. Bonnat. He is commiserated with because a promise was obtained from him before he had time to think about its possible consequences. M. Constans, for many reasons, was anxious that the Empress should hasten her departure. The Empress was indirectly informed of the Minister's apprehensions, and with great composure arranged to leave to-day, saying as she did so that her intentions were misunderstood. I believe, adds our correspondent, that she is very sorry to leave, as she has enjoyed the life and gay bustle of the streets and the exhilarating bright climate. The Empress was glad to remark that the people, wherever they had recognised her, had been respectful.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

ALLEGED CHEATING BY COTTON MERCHANTS.

IMPERATRIX VS. LUKHMICHUND UMED AND DAYABHAI NAGINDAS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, on the 2nd December last, convicted the accused of cheating, under Sections 415 and 417 of the Indian Penal Code, in two instances, and sentenced the first accused to three months' and the second accused to nine months' simple imprisonment for both offences. Mr. Anderson, with Mr. M. C. Apte, appeared for the accused. Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Vicajee, with Mr. G. K. Parekh, appeared for the complainant.

It appeared that in May, 1890, the accused purchased a large number of cotton bales from the gins belonging to the complainants Girdhur Amritlal and Lallu Jugjivan's master; and obtained weighments of 26 bales from the former, and 84 bales from the latter on the 10th and 12th May, respectively. Except Rs. 800 paid to Lallu on the 12th May, the price of the bales admittedly remained unpaid up to the time of the trial. The accused gave hoondees to Girdhar and Lallu for Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively, payable at Bombay; but when they were presented for payment, they were dishonoured. It was alleged on behalf of the prosecution that the accused were not men of high credit; that they would not have been allowed to remove the bales from the complainants' premises if they had not represented to the latter that the purchases were made on behalf of Jivraj Ballu and Gokal Madhavjee, of Bombay, who had ordered such purchases to be made, and that the price would be paid immediately on delivery. The accused denied that they made any such representations, or that the purchases were made on behalf of Jivraj Ballu and Gokal Madhavjee. By the custom of trade, it was usual to mark the bales purchased with the initials of the consignors and the consignees; and the accused had the bales so marked on the premises of the complainants. When the oral evidence was considered by the light of these initials as well as of the circumstances under which they were made, his Honor had no reason to think that the theory of the prosecution, that the accused represented that they had received orders for the purchase of cotton from the Bombay merchants, was untruthful; and he was of opinion that it was entitled to credit. By the custom of trade, the payment of the price was due immediately on delivery, and there was no allegation on behalf of the accused that there was any express stipulation in the present case for payment later on. His Honor believed that immediate payment was agreed to or understood when the transactions in question took place. In this view, his Honor thought that both parts of the representations alleged were proved. No orders were sent by Jivraj Balloo and Gokal Madhavjee to the accused to purchase the bales in question; and the accused did not when the purchases took place, possess sufficient means promptly to meet all demands which these purchases created. If so, the above representations were evidently false to the knowledge of the accused. Although the accused had a firm at Ahmedabad and had been dealing in cotton silk cloths for some years past, they did not possess any property and were not men of substantial worth. His Honor thought that the complainants were misled by the representations of the accused when the bales were allowed to be removed from their premises; and the impatience which they showed for payment of the money soon after the removal supported this view of the case. Although the reckless manner in which the accused made the purchases without possessing sufficient means, followed by the non-acceptance of their hoondees at Bombay, afforded some grounds for supposing that there could not have been any intention on their part to make payments for the bales purchased, his Honor was not prepared to think that there really was any such intention not to pay when the bargains in question were struck with the complainants. They produced their account books, and entries in them showed that they made large payments to vendors of cotton when the bargains in question took place. When they were not able to make payments themselves, they got their friend Tarachund to pay for them. In some cases, they drew hoondees on Muljee Jetha of Bombay with whom they had dealings; and his Honor was of opinion that all these acts could not be supposed to be the acts of persons who had no intention to make payments. It was true that the hoondees drawn were dishonoured at Bombay, but that circumstance, his Honour remarked did not necessarily indicate that there were dishonest intentions in their minds. The accused were admittedly a firm of traders at Ahmedabad and although their means of payment were limited and their credit was not high, they foolishly took a fancy in May last to make profits by speculating in cotton. If they had confined themselves within the scope of their general credit and acted cautiously, they would not have raised a storm against them as they did. They, however, foolishly attempted to go much beyond their means and in order to help them in the matter, they foolishly conceived the idea of making the representations mentioned above. These representations, his Honor said, were false to their knowledge, and in making them, they acted fraudulently within the meaning of section 25 of the Indian Penal Code, and thereby succeeded in deceiving the complainants and obtaining delivery of the bales in question. The accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering judgment on the appeal, said: The Joint Sessions Judge has found, and we see no sufficient reason to dissent from his finding, that the accused had no intention not to pay for the bales of cotton when they purchased them. In accordance with that finding, we must acquit the accused; for the representation on which they purchased the goods, whether it was a promise to pay immediately on delivery or a promise to pay in a few days, was not a false representation. They made a promise which, at the time of their making it, they intended to perform. For their subsequent inability to perform it, they cannot be held criminally liable. (See illustration *g* of section 415 of the Indian Penal Code.) We do not think that it is proved in the case that the accused made the representation that they had received orders from Jivraj Ballu and Gokal Madhavjee to buy cotton; and, even if they made any such representation, it is clear that they in no way represented that these persons would pay or be responsible for the price of the goods. The accused pledged their own credit, and that alone. We find it difficult to believe that the accused ever promised to pay cash on delivery. The conduct of the complainants throws the greatest doubt upon their allegations that the accused made such a promise. We think that the goods were purchased on short credit; but be that as it may, the promise, when made, was intended to be kept; and that being so, there was no false representation by which the accused fraudulently or dishonestly induced the complainants to deliver the property. We, therefore, reverse the findings and sentences recorded by the Joint Sessions Judge, and acquit the accused of the offences of which they have been convicted, and direct that they be set at liberty.

CLIVE DURANT CLAIMS THE LATITUDE OF COUNSEL.

PATRICK HEHIR VS. CLIVE DURANT.

THEIR lordships considered a petition from Stephen Howard, *alias* Clive Durant, praying that the High Court would send for and revise the proceedings of the Magistrate, Hdyerabad Residency Bazars, in the above case; that the High Court would order a preliminary enquiry to be held into the charges against the petitioner according to law and duly recorded, and that the petitioner, conducting his own defence, be allowed in the examination of witnesses the latitude and privilege accorded to counsel; further that, in the event of the Magistrates ordered to hold the enquiry not dismissing the charges, the case be committed for trial to the High Court, &c. Also that the record of the case of Durant *vs.* Bernard and Cunor, on the Magistrate's file, be sent for.

Their lordships passed the following order on the petition. On the applicant undertaking to substitute for the application put in by him—which is prolix and argumentative—an application stating concisely the relief he now seeks and the grounds for it, the Court directs that the Superintendent, Hyderabad Residency Bazars, be requested to report, with reference to the case Patrick Hehir *vs.* Clive Durant, now pending before him, 1, under what notification of the Governor-General of India in Council he exercises jurisdiction as a Magistrate and Justice of the Peace in proceedings against European British subjects; 2 whether he or any other officer or District Magistrate as regards proceedings against European British subjects under the Code of Criminal Procedure at Hyderabad; 3, whether any Court of Sessions has been established at Hyderabad for the trial of European British subjects; and 4, whether any machinery exists for the trial of an accused European British subject by jury at Hyderabad. The Superintendent, Hyderabad Residency Bazars, to be requested to stay further proceedings in the case, pending the disposal of the application made by the accused for the transfer of the case.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE SASSOON BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the above Institution took place on Sunday afternoon, the 22nd instant, at the school premises, Byculla. Mr. Edward Albert Sassoon, the eldest son of Sir Albert Sassoon, Bart., presided, and Mrs. Sassoon distributed the prizes. The number of visitors consisting of Jewish ladies and gentlemen was large, the upper hall of the school being crowded to excess. Among these were Lady Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. R. H. S. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. S. A Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shellim, Mr. and Mrs. Gubbay, Mr. S. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Ezra, Mr. J. Judah, Mrs. Nissim, &c., &c.

Mr. Selim Solomon, before reading the annual report of the school, said:—Before we proceed further with the programme it is my pleasing duty to read the report made by the examiners. I trust that our worthy chairman of to-day will be so well pleased with all he sees and hears on this occasion, that he will take home a satisfactory account of the development and progress of this institution to its chief patron, his esteemed father, Sir Albert Sassoon, as although he is so far away we still regard him as the head of our community, and I know that he takes a deep interest in the welfare not alone of this school, but of everything that tends to aid the education and advancement of the Jews of Bombay. In the report it was stated that Messrs. S. E. Shellim and S. Solomon examined the school on 25th February last, and found that there were 168 pupils, being 116 boys and 52 girls. Of these 66 boys and 9 girls were learning English, the rest learning elementary Hebrew. A small increase was shown in the number of pupils since the preceding year, and the large proportion of very young children, most of whom were remarkably bright and intelligent, augured well for the continued success and usefulness of this old established institution. During the year three of the more advanced boys left the school on having been engaged as clerks by local Jewish firms. In the English first class there were eight boys, who acquitted themselves fairly well in all the subjects of their curriculum, but their pronunciation was still very defective. They have been taught Hebrew Grammar by the headmaster during the past year with satisfactory results. After describing the result of their examination of the lower classes, the examiners proceed to say that in the Hebrew Division the first four classes all acquitted themselves very satisfactorily and had made sufficient progress to do credit to the school, and they concluded thus:—"We are glad to be able to report that all the teachers from the head-master (Mr. Joseph Ezekiel) downwards, appear to have devoted their utmost energy to the performance of their duties in the service of the school, and that considerable improvement was visible in some direction to which we called attention last year."

Recitations by boys and girls, followed by a dramatic representation, having been gone through, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Edward Sassoon, who gave a pleasant word and smile to each of the recipients.

The president, Mr. Edward A. Sassoon, then delivered the following address:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—First and foremost, I wish to express my acknowledgments to Mr. Selim Solomon for the kindly allusions to my family with which he commenced the reading of the report, and to assure him that we shall carry away very agreable recollections of the interesting ceremony at which it gives me the greatest possible pleasure to preside before leaving these shores. The report seems to me to deal succinctly and yet sufficiently comprehensively with the past year's working of this institution. The numbers have been kept up and in one division has even increased; it is gratifying to find, hand in hand with the maintenance of the numbers on the muster roll, the assurance of the examiners that the progress achieved has been steady and in some cases it has been marked. I shall be echoing your sentiments in expressing to the examiners, Mr. Shellim and Mr. Solomon, our grateful sense of the pains they have been at of the ungrudging manner which characterized the discharge of their self-imposed function. Then I endorse as I feel sure you will all cordially endorse the words of praise and commendation bestowed by the examiners on the head-master, Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, and the other masters and teachers in both Divisions associated with him, for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective posts as well as for the care shown in looking after the welfare of the students entrusted to them. Teaching is no easy thing, it is usually a very tame and dull business unless the pupils repay by zeal and assiduity the efforts of their instructors. But then, there is another occasion when it becomes positively exciting, and that is when unfortunately coercion becomes necessary. We often hear that force is no remedy but with unruly boys and obstinate girls, it is astonishing how the use of the rod in the one case, and the use of coercive measure in the other, administered at the right moment and in judicious degrees tends to quicken and vivify the apparently sluggish intellect of most pupils. I am afraid I speak from personal experience. In my time the cane (not the sugarcane, it was nothing so sweet) used to be considered the indispensable appanage of masters who respected themselves and wished to exact respect for their authority. I remember vividly once having been the unfortunate recipient of two strokes from a powerfully dealt birch—not many miles from this spot—which was intended for a refractory class neighhour but which missed their aim and you can imagine that I shunned such an undesirable vicinity like poison. I do the pupils of this generation, however, the credit to think that they do not draw on themselves the teachers' wrath—speaking seriously, you do well to work hard and to work earnestly; it is in this effort of the will, allied to the effort of the brain, that lies the secret of future success. I am pleased to see that the study of Hebrew is kept up to the mark. Hebrew is a beautiful language when you understand it, and the more you try to understand it the more all the ennobling and spirit-stirring imagery with which the language admittedly abounds, unfolds itself to your delighted senses! Not only that it is a language in which ideas are concentrated pithily in all the force and beauty of expression and in all the power of terse epigram. I have all the greater pleasure in making these observations in the presence of the head-master, himself a distinguished Hebrew scholar, and whose talent has been recognized by the University. Do not understand me to say that I think Hebrew as a classical language can come up to Greek and Latin in point of usefulness in the curriculum of modern languages. It does not possess the advantage that its rivals have of being the root and trunk from which are derived the sap and solidity of European languages. But as food for the mind, in moments of recreation and relaxation, it is unrivalled. In this connexion, I must note the observation in the report with regard to the strain on the Hebrew teacher's time and attention, and while recommending the matter to the notice of the powers that be, I express the hope that it may be found practicable to afford the much required aid in that direction in course of time. English of course you must pay special attention to. Pick up all you can here, although the higher standards are not and cannot from the nature of the school (which I look upon as a preparatory establishment) be taught, yet sufficient training and instruction are given which, if proper advantage be taken of it, should prove a useful foundation for the prosecution of the higher grade of education. There is another point I would recommend particularly to the lads whom I am addressing, and to whom I hope my remarks are inteligible to turn their attention to industrial and technical career instead of overcrowding the mercantile profession, the ranks of which are filled to repletion. The factories and mills in Bombay have proved valuable and important centres for enabling the members of the different communities here to gain a comfortable living and to raise themselves in the social scale. I ask why should the Jewish community be lagging behind? At the E. D. Sassoon Mills they are encouraged I am told. I am glad to see among the assembly, the energetic superintendent of those mills, and I wish him God-speed in his kindly endeavours to afford help and encouragement to struggling members of our race. Therefore, it all depends to a great extent on your own will and activity how far you can acquire efficiency in this branch of industrial enterprise, so as to obtain honourable and lucrative situations for yourselves. Before I conclude, I should like to call attention to an essential point in the report on a very essential matter. I call it the dark and shady side of the report—I allude to the defective pronunciation. I must however say that I was agreeably disappointed on hearing the recitation of the twin brothers and of one or two others, and that the defect complained of is not so bad as you may have been led to expect. You may recite reams of poetry and pages of prose till you are black and blue in the face, but if your mouth—your words distort the sound of vowels—gobble up whole syllables and draw out other syllables till they become perfectly unrecognizable, then it's all labour lost! I would rather hear four or five sentences well pronounced, with the due emphasis, intonation, and punctuation than hear a volume badly delivered. I hope and believe

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, opposite the General Post Office, the office furniture of Messrs. Herford and Tomkinson, consisting of writing tables with 2, 4 and 8 drawers, arm and without arm chairs, presses, sliding glass door cupboards, office chairs, sample counter, iron fireproof safes on stands, benches, copying press on stand, cotton scale, with weights, hanging punkhas, easy chairs, round table 8-day clock, washhand table, cooking stove, shelves, screens, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Geyer and Co. (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, a first rate nearly new square Pianoforte built expressly for the climate of India by order of Messrs. C. Marcks and Co., China and Japanese flower vases, pictures, carpets, handsome K. O. Hink's lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded to England.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 29th March, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, opposite St. Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, of the latest design, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's table hanging lamp, Brussels and Persian carpets, the property of G. C. MACKAY, Esq., proceeding to England. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, MILNER'S SALE, &c., AT No. 31, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE OR GREEN STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31 Elphinstone Circle the office furniture of Sallugram Khunnah and Co., consisting of writing tables, arm and without arm chairs, cupboard, brass screens, benches, copying press, a large size Milner's safe on stand &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS.

AUCTION SALE of the stock-in-trade of a wholesale Druggist at Chuckla near Jakaria Musjid.

Under instructions from the trustees of the estate of Thakersey Bhanjee and Davidass Bhanjee, who lately traded under the name of Thakersey Bhanjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Chuckla Road, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, the whole of the stock in-trade consisting of drugs, patent medicines, tinctures, powders roots, empty bottles of sizes, disinfecting powder, tea, soaps glass cupboards, large iron safe, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Gorupdeo Road on the Frere Land Estate.

On TUESDAY, the 7th April at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Memon Hajee Ellias Ally, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Oomer Peermahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of December, 1887, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary leasehold land or ground, admeasuring 1,000 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 1-3721 and 4-3721, together with the messuages, tenements, ranges of buildings or houses and outhouses standing thereon, and also all and every buildings and erections whatever will here- after be built, erected and standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Frere Land Estate or Ghorupdeo Road, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A ward No. 8081, and Street No. 257, and bounded on the east by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the west by a proposed road on the north by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Frere Road on the Elphinstone Land Estate, opposite the Prince's Dock.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagee, Hajee Ellias Ally, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Oomer Peermahomed, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of December 1,1881, the following landed property, viz :—

All that and those two pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground, admeasuring 355 5-9 and 222 2-9, in aggregate 577 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, registered on the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.3186, together with the messuage tenements, or two dwelling houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on Elphinstone Land Estate, to the Street called Frere Road, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvi, were formerly and are now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Oomer Peer Mahomed, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 4453 and Street No. 148, and Ward No. 4451, and Street Nos. 150 and 152, respectively, and bounded on the east by the Frere Road on the west by the vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the north by the property of Nagoo Narayen, and on the south by the Thana Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 314 of 1890.

Krishna Bhagoji and another.....Plaintiffs.
Khosa Posa.....Defendant.

Pursuant to the final decree for sale of 16th February, 1891, made in the above suit, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Messrs Jamadhan and Ardesir, attorneys for Mr. K. F. Mody, the special Commissioner herein on Wednesday, the 29th day of April 1891, and on the premises the following immoveable property at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All that piece of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situated at Chinch Bunder Cross Lane, in the Island of Bombay and which said house is assessed by the Municipality under Suit Nos. 35 and 36, and ward No. 4014 B and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 322 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded on the east by the house of Shanjie Ludha, on the west by the house of Gangadas Vijbhoecandas, on the north by the passage of the lane, and on the south by the house of Nowrojee Manockjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamadhan and Ardesir, Attornies for the said Special Commissioner at their office, No 16, Oak Lane, Fort. Dated this day 24th of March 1891.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 25, 1891.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, BABY'S SUITS, FROCKS, SHAWLS, LADY'S BOOTS, &c.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., in their sale rooms in Apollo Street, sundry articles of furniture, consisting of glass cupboards, show cases, sofas, chairs, tables, counters, round, writing, dressing, and washing tables, teapoys, side cabinets, iron safe, mirrors, pictures, tabic, and fancy ornaments, perambulators, portmanteaus, native writing boxes, clocks, double and single cots, table and hanging lamps, sewing machines, crockery, cutlery, plated and glassware, a semigrand square piano by S. Rose and Co. almost new, and some pieces of Jewellery, consisting of gold watches, bangles, watch guards brooches lockets, a surplus stock of baby's and gentlemen suits, baby's frocks, shawls, lady's boots, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, March 25, 1891.

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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being a mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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Bread under Medical Approval.

Please Send Order, FALKLAND ROAD.

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI.
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain Native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the Celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these Imposters, and we offer a Reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a Conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,
SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS
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A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

35 bundles burnt cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, a 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Ali Bin Amir stables, Ripon Road, Byculla, the property of different dealers going to their native country.

A lot of about 40 Arab and Persian horses consisting of racers, chargers, hunters, galloways, ponies, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful Bay Arab horse, 14-1, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 pony cart with grey pony.
1 handsome landau in good order.
1 handsome victoria, in very good order.
1 strong dark brown horse, 14-3½, good for saddle and quiet
The property of Major GOLDIE, R. E.—
1 light very easy well-built mail phæton in very good order.
1 pair handsome Grey Arab horses, 14-3, 7 years old, broken in single and double harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE REALLY GOOD HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 thorough bred high caste Arab horses.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, 21 thorough bred, high caste Arab horses belonging to the Estate of the late Shaik Essa bin Curtas, on account of the death of the owner, at the stables of the said Shaik Essa bin Curtas, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, close to Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co. These horses were imported only last season by the owner who was one of the oldest and best known importers of best Arab horses such as long-neck and others and excellent chargers, hunters, galloways, racing, and polo ponies.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, a first rate rosewood Cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in very good order, China and Japanese flower vases, oleographs and pictures, plants, &c., the property of R. H. BAKER, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, in the bungalow, lately in the occupation of H. H. the Nahab of Zanzira, very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate Mahogany full sized slate billiard table, by Thorston, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Schiedmayor and Sochne, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of lost luggage and unclaimed goods at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed goods.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the estate of the late E. Haydu, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., at Bandora Hill, close to Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Sanitarium, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, hanging and table lamps, Brussels and velvet carpets, pictures, &c.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 25, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

THERE was a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday, at 96⅜ ; but the market rate of discount, on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, was lower to the same extent at 2⅜ per cent. ; that on short London Bills, however, being unaltered at 2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108⅞. Silver was ⅛d. per oz. cheaper, at 45 1-16d. ; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents, at £74⅜ and 76⅛, respectively ; and in New York, the metal was ½ a cent. down, at 98½ cents, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower at 4·88½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 526,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 98·94 to 99 cents. Paris quotations come unaltered.

In General Produce, Bombay Linseed on the spot was 3d. per quarter lower, at 43s. 6d.; but Reuter quotes the spot price 1s. lower, at 42s. 6d. per quarter, ex-quay. No. 1 Soft White Wheat on the spot in Liverpool was ¼d. per cental dearer, at 8s.; While Delhi being unaltered at 7s. 5½d. per cental, ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round last evening, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 600 Surats. The price of spot Mid-Uplands was unchanged at 4 15-16d. ; and the only alteration in Surats was a decline of 1-16d. in Fine Dhollera ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. down in the nearer position, and 1-32d. for the more distant deliveries. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 9 cents, and June Futures at 8·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales ; and the figures from the beginning of the season now compare as follows with those of the previous two years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Monday's Receipts	15,000	10,000	7,000
Two days' do. ...	30,000	15,000	11,000
Since 1st Sept. 1890...	6,130,000	5,509,000	5,166,000

To-day has been a pretty close holiday for the native Holi festival, and very little fresh local business has transpired.

COTTON has remained dull in tone, and transactions have been upon a very small scale, purchases for the Mills only aggregating 300 bales, say 100 bales each of Khangaum, at Rs. 169 ; Karanjia, at Rs. 180 ; and Jalgaum, at Rs. 175 per candy; while for export only 100 bales of Bengal have been taken at Rs. 170 ; and 100 Veraval, at Rs. 150-60 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been steady in tone ; but business has been upon a very moderate scale, and on the basis of last quotations for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	25,765	bales.
Wheat	62,177	cwts.
Linseed	71,013	"
Rapeseed	19,336	"
Gingelly	14,017	"
Poppyseed	1,050	"
Groundnuts	18,895	"
Castorseed	6,599	"

The Banks and Stock and Share and Freight markets have been closed to-day for the holiday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, MARCH 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here on the evening of 21st inst.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 23.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, arrived here from Karachi via Marseilles on the evening of the 21st inst., and the s. s. Werneth Hall, arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, MARCH 23.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 23.

H. M. S. Tyne from Trincomalee arrived.

MARCH 24.

O. L. mail steamer Orizaba from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah ..... 3 15-16.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1s. 5d.

4½ per cent. Consols for ac.	96⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	95 ex
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅜
3½ per cent. "	76⅛
Bar Silver	45 1-16.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 23.

10 p.m.	75·3

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

6 a.m.	73·3
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	81·8
4 p.m.	81·3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in Code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of Senders.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur Jask Muscat close at Karachi on Wednesday the 25th inst. 5-30 p.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th March, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	24	11	50 a.m.	3	11
Teheran	24	2	19 p.m.	...	37
Suez	24	2	30 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 24th March, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	35	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
" Madras	...	27	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·863
Temperature of the Air	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·5
Dew Point	63·3
Relative humidity of Air	·615
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, N, ENE, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	273

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRY—March 14, at Sitapur, the wife of Surgeon-Major D F Barry, I M S, of a son.

PRITCHARD—March 21, at The Cloisters, Salem, the wife of C Pritchard, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1891.

IT is not always necessary to interpret literally the resolutions of those who have failed, and we suspect that when a respectable organ of the opponents of the Age Bill at Poona declares that "their agitation is genuine, and is bound to continue"—promising us even that if necessary it shall be carried on in England—this is little more than a confession of disappointment. Some encouragement indeed has been given in England to counsels of desperation in India by the marvellous finding of the *St. James's Gazette* that it was a foolish and mischievous thing of the Government to take up the question at all, for "the strongest and best native opinion" was against the Bill, and even the women of India opposed it. We may tell our neighbours very plainly that they will not do well to allow themselves to be lured on to further agitation by pleadings of this sort, no matter in what English journal they may appear. No greater mistake could be made than to endeavour to obtain in England a reversal of the decision passed in the Supreme Legislative Council last week. We are rather more able than our Poona neighbours to judge of the reception that would be given by the public at home to the deputation which it is proposed to send to England in order to stir up popular feeling against the protection of child-wives in India. The only point on which we are uncertain is whether even audiences so given to fair play as those in England are would give a hearing to claims which, let them be put as they may, will seem to an average English audience to be not far short of brutal and unmanly. English opinion on the subject in India has been pronounced with sufficient restraint, for familiarity with strange things in the society around us has somewhat taken the edge from our antagonism. But at home the apologists for these things will find a public much less disposed to tolerance. It is well too that those who talk of appealing to the sense of the English people on this matter should remember that there is one "sense" which is pretty certain to be offended very early in the process of unfolding the case of the appellants, and the public at home would not be slow to resent the offence. If those "filthy floods of loathsome literature" that Mr. Nugent so bitterly complains of having had to wade through were let loose at home, as they have been here, the English public would form strange ideas of the spirit in which the sanctity of the Indian home is being defended. Nor can the native politicians who have put themselves on the wrong side in this matter ignore the effect that such an appeal would have upon English opinion in regard to Indian questions generally. We venture to say that nothing would be so certain to make the English lose all sympathy with and interest in India than such a washing of dirty linen as there has been on Indian platforms during the last two months. Let any one who knows the temper of an English audience, and its way of looking at claims of absolute physical right over women and children, imagine what impression would be left upon a public meeting at which the mysterious obligations of *Garbadhan*, lately made as familiar to us as household words, were expounded by some perfervid orator determined that in his appeal to the "sense of the English nation" nothing should be omitted that made for strength and explicitness. If anything could kill the Congress it would be *Garbadhan* as vindicated on English platforms. Already, indeed, the agitation against the Bill is challenging a revision of judgment upon the political claims to which until lately increasing favour had been shown in England and in India. A Bengali writer, Mr. S. Mitter, has given expression in a passage that may be quoted, to the misgivings which recent events would have provoked. "The only good result of this opposition," he says, "will be to convince the world that such political rights and privileges as we have been fighting for are utterly unsuited to the country. A nation that cannot or does not understand this simple measure ought to keep itself at respectful distance from representative institutions. What would be the fate of this Bill if we had a strong representative element in the Supreme Legislative Council? Let Mr. Hume defend the Congress as much as he likes, but there it is, sunk in the estimation of all sensible men. After this display of ignorance will there be the promised display of Babu eloquence in the very home of civilization, in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament, and within hearing as it were of the shades of Burke and Bright?" There is quite enough of meaning in these lines to make it worth while for those who talk of carrying to England an agitation of which most people in this country are heartily sick to ask whether such an enterprise would lead Englishmen at home to think more or less of the fitness of even educated Indians for the political liberties for which they have been pleading. The question would be impossible to exclude from any further discussion of the subject, and if those who are anxious to reconcile the sociology of Raghunandan with the politics of Mr. Hume are wise they will be careful not to provoke it.

IN a volume, just published by Kegan Paul, of papers on political and economical subjects by the late Sir Louis Mallet there is a letter addressed to M. de Laveleye which gives the writer's opinion of a proposal made in 1878 by the distinguished Belgian that England should take Egypt and civilise Africa. At a time when M. de Laveleye's proposal has been to a very large extent carried out, albeit in concert with coadjutors not even dreamed of in 1878, Sir Louis Mallet's comments thereon have a delightful piquancy and freshness. "The enterprise to which you cheerfully invite us," he wrote to M. de Laveleye, "involves the attempt to civilize the better part of Africa by missionaries, breech-loaders, and brandy. By this is meant the practical conquest and possession of a vast continent by England in the course of the next half century." From this project he shrank, finding in our experiences and embarrassments in India reasons for caution rather than for over confidence. M. de Laveleye had indeed in a previous paper "considerately suggested" that we might simultaneously abandon India, so as to give undivided attention to the needs of Africa. But this ingenious device for proportioning the burden to the back was rejected out of hand by Sir Louis, who reasonably pointed out that if we leave India it will not be to take another continent under our sway but to confess our failure, to avow our defeat, and to accept a humbler destiny. It is not, he wrote, because England has undertaken to govern two hundred millions of subjects in India, that she is bound in honour and duty to take on herself the task of governing another two hundred millions in Africa. On the contrary such a fact affords the strongest possible reason for not doing so. Amongst the reasons for declining to embark in what would he conceived to be the more perilous adventure, Sir Louis prophetically says that the task would require rough and brutalising agencies leading to horrors inevitable in the ignoble conflict of armed Europeans and naked savages. Mr. Stanley, with the ink scarcely yet dried on his impeachment of his own rearguard, could demur to this estimate of some of the difficulties of civilizing Africa. Sir Louis asked why should we become champions of constitutional liberty and the interpreters of Providence in Africa, while there are millions of acres of good land lying ready in our own possessions for ten times our whole population. "Let us at least people our own solitudes and replenish the waste corners of our dominions before we make ourselves the missionaries of blood and plunder in the heart of Africa." The political and international dangers of the course suggested presented themselves to Sir Louis Mallet in a very strong light; he did not foresee Lord Salisbury's success in adapting to African conditions the Bismarckian principle *do ut des*. The era of continental partitions was not then in sight. He refused to believe that we could prudently annex the Valley of the Nile ; even were the bankers and bond-holders of Paris to induce a feeble Government to assent for the time to a British occupation of Egypt all danger of the renewal of old rivalries would not disappear ; with recovered resources the dying embers of national hatred would glow once more into life. Italy would claim a share of the spoil—as she has actually done—and Africa would become the centre of a new system of intrigues, of conflicting ambitions, of wars and conquests aggravated by uncertain boundaries, native rights, and native wrongs. All this the writer opined would tend to distract the attention of the Government and the people at home from the work of social amelioration, and one day the nation might refuse to submit to the sacrifices entailed by a policy of African adventure. This Cassandra-like pronouncement will jar a little on the ears of the shareholders in the divers British African Companies which have recently seen the light.

THE Bombay Legislative Council meet today, to take into consideration the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Boiler Inspection Act. The Council will be aided in their deliberations by the representation from the Millowners' Association which we publish elsewhere, but it is to be regretted that the Committee did not invite the suggestions of the Association before they drew up their report. The Association's recommendations, although through no fault of that body they have come at the eleventh hour, claim careful consideration, for they represent the views of an organization more interested in the safe working of boilers than any in the Presidency. It will strike most people that the protest which has gone in against the glaringly inconsequent recommendations of the Select Committee regarding the inspection of prime movers is based on common sense and consistency. When we speak of the recommendations of the Select Committee we do not forget that the commercial member of the Legislative Council has refrained from supporting the proposal against which the charge of inconsequence is brought. Mr. Forrest, like most of us, recognizes that prime movers should either be placed under inspection or they should not, and his conclusion is against inspection. That is an intelligible view of the matter, supported, we believe, by every consideration of practical convenience, as well as by wide experience. Bombay has gone farther in making compulsory the inspection of boilers themselves than the English law has gone, and we observe that a Bill lately introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Maclean, Sir W. Houldsworth, and other members, stops short of making such inspection compulsory. However, if the Bill is amended in the sense recommended by Sir Raymond West and some of his colleagues, we shall have not only a compulsory inspection of boilers—which is not objected to—but an inspection of prime-movers as well, not as hitherto under the power reserved to the Government to extend the Act to prime-movers, but at the will of the inspector. The Act of 1887 reserved to Government the power to extend the provisions of the Act to prime-movers, but in no single instance has it been found necessary to make use of this facultive power. For that reason the Committee have proposed to omit the provision reserving this power to Government. Here, it might have been supposed, the Committee would have rested. But after having by plain implication declared that inspection need not go beyond the boiler, they have gone on to recommend that there should be an inspection of prime-movers after all. Inspectors, they recommend, should be given the opportunity of examining prime-movers, and of reminding the owners that if they did not do as they are advised Section 287 of the Indian Penal Code—the section which relates to negligence with respect to machinery—would be brought to bear upon them. A more inconsequent proposal was never made, and we are curious to see how it will be defended by the honourable member in charge of the Bill. The action—or rather inaction—of the Government in the past in regard to prime-movers, justified as it has been by the complete absence of serious accidents in connection therewith, is in one part of the Bill declared to warrant the omission from the Act of the provisions in the existing Act which allow of a discretional application of the measure to machinery as apart from boilers. In the face of this, however, the Bill proposes to enable the Inspector to carry out every day of his life an inspection which has been proved to be unnecessary, and which if largely exercised may cause harassment and embarrassment to every mill-owner. There are other suggestions in the memorial which claim the serious consideration of Government and the Council, and it will be a pity if the Bill is rushed through at a sitting and inadequate consideration is given to the representations of the mill-owners. Rather than that, the further consideration of the Bill should be postponed, for there is no urgent need for it.

IN the debate on the Naval Estimates in the House of Commons on March 2, Sir John Pope Hennessy ex-Governor of Hongkong and now the representative of North Kilkenny, did good service in moving that the "ports and coaling stations held for naval purposes be under naval and not military control." It is a point upon which there is at present wide diversity of opinion, there being both military and naval officers in favour of and against the proposal. But Sir John Hennessy gave the House the benefit of his experience in Hongkong as to the dangers of divided control in naval stations, and spoke strongly if not wholly convincingly as to the desirability of this transfer of authority. He urged too that the findings of Lord Hartington's Commission operated in his favour, for, referring to the divided authority, the Commissioners were struck with the fact that in the organization of these two great departments, though absolutely dependent on each other, little or no attempt had ever been made to establish settled or regular intercommunication with them. The Commission also laid down the principle that the scope of action of the Navy in distant waters must mainly depend on the amount of confidence with which it can calculate on the power of self-defence of the principal coaling-stations and reckon on finding for them the necessary supplies. This assertion it is not sought to controvert, the question being which branch of the service shall furnish them. Yet, as Sir John Hennessy impressed upon hon. members, that no plan to carry out the idea had ever been fixed upon, and during the Russian scare an ugly contretemps occurred when the Admiral steamed away with the fleet, leaving Hongkong defenceless. A reform is now urged by Sir John, but he would not have an entire and immediate reorganization. What he asks for is that the authorities should try the experiment on the China station. Admiral Field supported him, adding his testimony as to the desirability of the change. He also gave the House more clearly to understand than it has ever yet done the extent of responsibility it is sought to transfer to the Navy. Naval men, he said, did not want anything to do with great fortresses like Gibraltar and Malta ; the outlying stations were the principal points. Marines would be put in charge of the defensive works : thus the Admiral would know exactly what he had to rely upon ; there would be no conflict of authority ; and the men could if necessary be changed without delay or trouble. Against these arguments in favour of the change Mr. J. W. Lowther quoted Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, who had urged that to put naval men in charge of fortifications would be to rob the navy in time of necessity of some of its best officers and men. This seems to be the most cogent objection which has yet been or can be put forward against the proposed change. The argument as to immediate increase of expense is futile, for the cost of maintenance of marines would be no greater than of linesmen. Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, in closing the debate promised that in the new station to be established in the South Pacific the experiment should be tried, most perhaps in China. Though the Secretary for War, as he said, would be glad to be relieved of the anxiety of supplying men for the coaling ports many military men strenuously oppose the proposal, meaning as it would to them the loss of many of their most popular stations. Whether the Army or the Navy is to supply the coaling ports seems but of secondary importance. What is most necessary is that the defect pointed out by Lord Hartington's commission should be remedied : that the want of a combined naval and military plan for the defence of the empire should be supplied.

MR. J. B. D. GRIBBLE'S "Medical Jurisprudence for India" was well received in its first edition, and the selection of it as a text-book in Madras for the Uncovenanted Civil Service and Police and Pleaders' Examinations soon gave it a stamp which has been recognized by the police authorities and magistrates and vakils throughout India. It does not pretend to the fulness and wealth of illustration which characterize Taylor's classic work, but it covers all necessary ground, it is clear in exposition, and it gives, what Taylor of course does not pretend to give, abundant illustration from Indian experience. The second edition not only brings the work down to date—some of the references being as recent as 1889 and 1890—but it has had the advantage of careful revision and extension by Dr. Hehir of Hyderabad, whose name is now associated with Mr. Gribble's on the title-page. Dr. Hehir's special contributions to the work are the chapters on life assurance and insanity, the latter an excellent summary of generally accepted conclusions, though it may be doubted if the summary method of treatment of so large a subject is likely to be of much real service. Neither on this nor any other of the subjects included in or

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INDIA AT THE HYGIENE CONGRESS.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Lord Lansdowne has telegraphed to Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, that the Indian Government is designating officers to represent India at the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography which is to be held in London in August next.

The Universities in the chief towns of India and the Chambers of Commerce have been invited to send representatives to the Congress.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

In the House of Commons last night the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, replying to a question, stated that Lord Knutsford had decided to defer taking any further action with the Bill recently introduced by him regarding the powers of British Naval Commanders on the Newfoundland Coast, until the 16th April, when he hoped to be in possession of, and could examine into the views of the Newfoundland Chambers in relation thereto.

Mr. Smith stated, however, that the Bill introduced into Parliament would be necessary unless the Colony of Newfoundland adopted measures to enforce the treaties at present in force with France.

OPIUM DENS IN BURMA.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons last night that a despatch had been forwarded by the British Government to the Government of India regarding the reported increase of opium dens in the Akyab District, and the measures to be adopted for their suppression.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER FOR MOROCCO.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

It is officially announced that Colonel Sir Euan Smith has been appointed to succeed the late Sir W. Kirby Green as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Tangier.

THE IRISH FACTIONS.

ASSAULT ON MR. HEALY.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

Mr. Timothy Healy, whilst staying at a hotel in Cork, was assaulted yesterday by a Parnellite partisan. During the scuffle Mr. Healy was struck between the eyes, his spectacles being broken, and it is feared that his sight has been permanently injured.

THE EXPORT OF GOLD FROM AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 23.

Mr. Foster, Secretary to the Treasury, has announced that the American Government will continue the policy of declining to furnish gold bars intended for export in exchange for coin.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 24.

Her Majesty the Queen, who intends making a stay at Grasse, in the South of France, arrived at Cherbourg this evening.

REWARD FOR A P. AND O. OFFICER.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Royal Humane Society has conferred the gold medal, which is the highest award the Society grants, on Mr. Cooper, one of the officers of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Massilia for rescuing a lascar who fell overboard in the Gulf of Aden.

STATE OF SIEGE AT SOFALA.

LISBON, MARCH 23.

The Portuguese Government have proclaimed a state of siege at Sofala in Manicaland.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, MARCH 24.

The question of the annexation of Newfoundland to the United States is under general discussion here, and it is expected that if it is submitted to the popular vote it would be adopted by a majority of seven-eighths.

A number of troops and a large squadron of ships will be necessary if the British Government intends enforcing coercion in the Fisheries Dispute.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 23.

The Treasury to-day purchased 526,000 ounce of silver at prices ranging from 98·94 to 99·00.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 23.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 13th inst., left here to-day, at 10 p.m., for Bombay.

The same Company's s. s. Britannia left here at the same time for Colombo and Australian ports.

THE ALLAHABAD COMMISSIONERSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 24.

Mr. J. J. La Touche, Collector, Aligurh, will succeed Mr. A. H. Harrington, Commissioner, here, on his going to Meerut.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

Palosi, March 23—Brigadier-General Hammond occupied Teri (Hashim Khan's own village) without opposition yesterday, and after burning and destroying it the Column returned to Tilli to-day. The River Column remains at Palosi. Colonel Gaselee, with the 4th Sikhs, established himself to-day on the left bank of the river to cover the flying bridge, formed opposite the village of Bukrai. The Sappers are continuing making the road on the left of the bank of the Indus from Kunhar past Ghazikot along the steep cliffs to Bukrai for alternative routes on both sides of the river. Captain Wahab, R.E., Survey Officer, has gone out to prospect for the road from Ghazikot to Makrani. Seven standards, with two hundred men, are still visible on the hills towards Baio. The experiments in use of the telephone to the outlying picquets are being tried. The enemy attacked the picquets of the 4th Sikhs on the Diliari Spur. In the afternoon heavy firing commenced till dark. Mountain guns from this bivouac opened fire at two thousands yards. One British Officer, Lieutenant Harman of the 4th Sikhs, and four sepoys were wounded. Twenty-five bodies of the enemy were found on the scene of action. Full details of the casualties are not to hand. The Musjid and and Ziarat were only spared in Hasham Ali's village. His houses were blown up. Five of the enemy who fired on the Fusiliers on the night of the 20th were killed. The wire was not cut near Kunhar on the 20th, as reported; communication of stoppage was due to other causes.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 24.

For the first time after twenty years snow has fallen at Boonji, near Gilghit, six inches deep on the ground. For several days the passes between Kashmir and Gilghit with heavy snow fall retarded the work on the Gilghit Road. The Kashmir post is delivered once in three weeks, a correspondent writes.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 24.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, who arrived here from Bombay this morning, left for Mahableshwar to-night by the Southern Mahratta Railway, accompanied by Major Spratt, Military Secretary, Colonel Grieg, R.A., and Captain Peyton, A.-D.-C.

MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW AT THE NOVELTY.

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

The good old-fashioned comedy, by Oliver Goldsmith, "She Stoops to Conquer," drew large audiences to the Novelty Tneatre on Monday and last evening. The stalls were crowded as usual; and the circle and cheaper seats were better filled than we have seen yet. The audience, too, proved a more demonstrative one than any which has assembled to hear Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew, laughing heartily at the humour and applauding enthusiastically, which proved that the tastes of Bombay theatre-goers lie more in the direction of comedy than tragedy or emotional drama, and yet it was a play in which neither Mrs. Potter nor Mr. Bellew was seen to best advantage. Certainly their performance came as a surprise, for, as we pointed out in yesterday's brief notice, we were not prepared to find artistes whose forte is tragedy making such a fine display in comedy. Having now seen Mrs. Potter in four different *roles*, an estimate may readily be formed of her capabilities as an all round actress. A tragedienne she is; and a very brilliant tragedienne she promises yet to be. Few actresses, so young as she, have rushed to the front so rapidly as Mrs. Potter has; and her success is all the more remarkable that she has chosen to challenge criticism and comparison with the greatest living actresses in a series of most trying dramas, in which they have, many of them, made their names, and many failed. A more severe test she could not have put herself to. Take for instance her La Tosca and Camille. Beautifully finished portraitures of the characters they were, and essentially original, which latter feature is in a great measure the secret of Mrs. Potter's success. Being so then, what will she be able to make of those *roles* as she grows older, gains more experience, and her talent goes on maturing? We have already expressed surprise at Mrs. Potter's ability in comedy as shown in the *role* of Miss Hardcastle. That is so; but recollecting what she can do, and judging her from the same standpoint as we have the other parts in which we have seen her, it must be admitted her Miss Hardcastle lacks finish. Were she an actress of only average merit we should consider the performance admirable; but it is a part which Mrs. Potter could certainly make more of. She did not let herself go as she might; she seemed to be exercising control over herself and held the reins too tightly. Still her playing was characterised by much sweetness and refinement. Her Miss Hardcastle was quieter than we have been accustomed to, but very winsome, and natural in action. Mr. Bellew took the *role* of Young Marlow, and a very clever bit of acting it was. The favourite male part in "She Stoops to Conquer" is usually Tony Lumpkin, for it is a character which the actor can make most of. But low comedy is not Mr. Bellew's line, and he preferred the gay young man about town and bashful lover, Young Marlow, in whom he succeeded in centring most of the interest. There was quiet yet genuine humour at the first scene in the inn; his treatment of poor old Hardcastle was innnitely droll; and so was his first meeting with Miss Hardcastle. The flirting scene with the supposed barmaid was played as only Mr. Bellew, or rather the "stage lever, *par excellence* of the day," knows how to play such scenes. This final pleading, too, when love chases away all bashfulness and reserve, was prettily done. To Mr. Crofton was entrusted the part of Tony Lumpkin. He was by no means a rollicking Tony, but he succeeded in making a good deal of fun out of the part, and making his audience laugh. Upon the whole it is the best character we have yet seen him appear in. Mr. Franklyn seemed very much at home as Mr. Hardcastle, and Mr. F. Burton walked through his part fairly well as Hastings. Miss Ford looked the orthodox Mrs. Hardcastle, and acted well too. She made much out of the scene in which the jewel robbery is discovered, and gave a good bit of comedy acting in the last act, when she imagines herself forty miles from home, and every tree a highwayman. Miss Stamer played simply but gracefully as Miss Neville. The stage was again neatly set.

"FROU-FROU."

To-night we shall have an opportunity of seeing Mrs. Potter in another emotional drama of a different kind from the two others which have gone before. Wherever she has gone, opinion is pretty equally divided between Camille and her Gilberte in "Frou-Frou." From that, therefore, we know what we may expect to-night. The play of "Frou-Frou" is essentially French, both in its construction and in its sentiment, although there is little of the comedy element in it, ending tragically as it does with the death of Frou-Frou. Certainly the main story is enlivened by the light and airy aspect of the household in which we find the young French girl who, without proper advisers or parental control, gives herself away in marriage to a man superior to herself in the solid attributes of wealth and position, and discovers afterwards that she has made only a *mariage de convenance*. Frou-Frou is the spoiled child of citizen Brigard, an old roué, who having an elder daughter Louise is not so careful as he might be as to the class of man whom he allows to cross his threshold. Le Comte de Valreus is a society beau with more than one *affaire de cœur* on his hands, who is all at home in the Chateau Brigard, and with whom the owner rows in, was a man of the world without looking at the consequences which are resulting to himself. De Valreus would like to marry or gain possession of the younger daughter of the house, but she has a genuine suitor in Henri de Sartorys, whose intentions have been mistaken by the elder sister to be directed towards herself. Louise has to undergo the humiliating ordeal of listening to an avowal, from the man she loves, that he is a candidate for the hand of her sister, for whom he is pleading to her for consent. Frou-Frou herself is supremely indifferent in the matter. She is a mere girl, full of waywardness and impulsive action, without a moment's thought as to its consequences. She accepts the hand of de Sartorys, and lives with him for four or five years, until the second development of the plot takes place, when we find that the husband and wife are estranged indirectly from each other, because Frou-Frou is too frivolous to trouble herself about the management of the household or the training of her child George. It is at this period that the old lover de Valreus follows up his opportunity, and by the aid of the Baroness de Cambri induces Frou-Frou to take part in amateur theatricals, which only further widens the breach between herself and her husband. Frou-Frou at this point has sufficient sense left to realise her position, but as Louise has become a member of the household, she has the jealous fancy that de Sartorys is enamoured of her sister. Galled with this idea, she has a strong scene with Louise, and flies from her home with de Valreus. The remainder of the story is quickly told. The errant pair get away to Venice, where they are followed by the husband, who calls out de Valreus and kills him, and then the scene changes to Paris. Here we find Frou-Frou contrite and dying, begging by the aid of her friends for an interview with her injured husband, which being at length granted, she receives his pardon, and after a final embrace of her son, dies in de Sartorys' arms.

MR. KYRLE BELLEW AS A SHAKESPEARIAN ACTOR.

Although Mr. Kyrle Bellew is now contributing to a series of dramatic treats such as residents in Bombay but seldom experience, we have not yet seen him at his best. Of Old English comedy he is recognised as one of our leading exponents; but it is Shakespeare he has most studied. We have already seen what he can do as Baron Scarpia and Armand Duval, and as Garrick and Young Marlow in Old English comedy; but it is as a Shakespearian actor he is seen at his best and everybody will be glad to learn that he and Mrs. Potter have acceded to the many requests that have been made to them to give a Shakespearian recital in public.

"It was not our intention to do anything with Shakespeare in Bombay," said Mr. Bellew in the course of a conversation held on the subject the other day "for the reason you know already. Of course before we had arranged for the support of Mr. Crofton's Company, we thought we might, in passing through Bombay, give a few readings from Shakespeare, but having produced those other plays, you know, in full, we imagined you would have had enough of us without Shakespeare. But we have been so pressed, particularly since we gave that recital before the students at the Elphinstone College, to give a public entertainment of a similar kind that we have consented. What shall we give? Well, it has been announced that we will give selections from "Romeo and Juliet" and "Hamlet." In the former we can give all the best scenes. You want to know what they are? Well, there are the balcony scene and the parting scene. In the dialogue between Juliet and the Friar, I can take the latter part, and give that scene complete. Mrs. Potter can give the potion soliloquy; and we finish with the death scene. In Hamlet also we can give all the big scenes and three of the soliloquies, so with those two plays alone we can give a long enough recital anyhow. What about "Macbeth?" Well, I do not know that we can do much with that. You see all the dialogues are very short, as are the soliloquies; but Mrs. Potter might do the sleep walking scene. However, the programme is not quite fixed yet. You think the recital should be successful? Well, I am sure you a.e very good to say so; and I hope so. We have received every encouragement so far. You may guess that is so, when we are delaying our departure from Bombay in order that we may appear at the Gaiety Theatre on Easter Monday. How did we enjoy playing to the students at Elphinstone College? Very much indeed. Both Mrs. Potter and I were very much surprised and flattered by the reception we got. The students we found a most intelligent class of young men. They had their Shakespeares with them, and I could see they followed the lines closely. They showed by their applause they thoroughly understood and keenly appreciated the points, much more so than many European audiences I have played to. I believe the Parsees in particular are very fond of Shakespeare. I was told only the other day, they study Shakespeare at their colleges and schools, and can recite Shakespeare remarkably well. There is a company of Parsee amateurs too, I understand, who sometimes perform English plays, and do them very well too. That is so. Well, I am sure Mrs. Potter and I will be highly delighted to see many of your Parsee Shakespeare enthusiasts present at our recital on Monday. What do I think of Bombay audiences? I am very much pleased indeed. From what we had been told we imagined we should have to play to rows of empty stalls. The people who said that, wronged Bombay. I shall always look back on my visit to Bombay with pleasure; and hope to act here again some day. Do I not think Bombay audiences cold?"

Mr. Bellew smiled and paused a moment before he replied.

"Well, as you ask me the question point-blank, will admit they are not the most demonstrative audiences we have ever played to; but for all that I feel that their quietness is from no lack of appreciation. You have seen an audience stop the action of a play in their excitement. A scene is often spoiled in that way, for the actor's attention is distracted from what he is at, recalls him to himself, and it is some time again ere he enters into the spirit of the part again. No;" he said laughing, "there is little danger of anything of that sort happening in Bombay with the thermometer at 80°."

Regarding his successes Mr. Bellew talks very modestly. Unless he is asked a question fair and square, he will not say much. Talking upon ordinary topics he is a brilliant conversationist, and entertaining companion, and many an amusing story he can tell regarding his remarkable career, but upon his progress on the stage he is what might be termed bashfully-reticent. In reply to what lawyers would call "leading questions," however, Mr. Bellew went on.

"Yes; I have indeed a very warm heart for Shakespeare, and I am looking forward with no small pleasure to enacting before you those scenes from "Romeo and Juliet" and "Hamlet." It was to Shakespeare I owed my first promotion, I might say, on the stage. Well, as you will persist in making me talk of myself, and sing my own praises, and if you promise to mention it to nobody, I will tell you how it was."

Here Mr. Bellew leant forward and began speaking in a low tone as if afraid some one might be listening to the secret he was about to divulge.

"I had been, I think, about three years on the stage before I began to take any prominent part. Then to my delight I began to get leading Shakespearian parts to play. I first got the Duke in "Twelfth Night," and then juvenile lead in "Measure for Measure." But it was not until about a year after that, or when I had been an actor for four years, that I made my first real hit. Now you must remember those were the good old days, and it was only the most experienced players who got the best parts. At the Imperial Theatre in London a grand production of "As you like it" was put on the stage, and I got cast for Orlando. It was a splendid production, and we had a first-rate company, including Miss Litton as Rosalind, Mr. Farren as Adam, Mr. Hermann Vezin as Jacques, Mr. Lionel Brough as Touchstone, Mr. John Bannister, Miss Hodson, Miss Addison, and many others. In those days pieces did not enjoy the long runs they do now, but with this fine company, the best it was said that had ever been got together in London,—and I question if there has been since—that memorable production ran at the Imperial for 255 nights. Yes, that was good business, but the most remarkable part is to follow. We left the Imperial, went over to Drury Lane, and continued it there for other seven weeks, and that was the production in which I worked myself to the front. That common expression "Shakespeare spells ruin" did not come in there; did it? But of course Shakespeare's plays must be very well staged, and also well played, or they will undoubtedly "spell ruin." My next big success was as Romeo. It was Mr. Tom Taylor who persuaded me to try a tour with Romeo and Juliet, because he said from what he had seen of my Orlando, he should like to see me the representative English Romeo. Am I?" said Mr. Bellew echoing the question put to him. "Some people would have me believe so. Mr. Taylor himself wrote me afterwards that his expectations had been fulfilled; and Dr. Russell of Liverpool, who as a dramatic critic is, I believe, unparalleled, said in his journal that I was the best Romeo they had had in England. After that I tried Hamlet, which I liked fully better than Romeo. It is not so heavy work for one thing. How did I come to think of playing "Antony and Cleopatra?" You think that was a risky thing, do you? Yes, it was, for I was well aware that never had any production of "Antony and Cleopatra" been really successful before. You see the play as Shakespeare wrote it, could not be acted, and a good version of the play had never been arranged. I accordingly set to work and made a version of my own. It took eighteen months to prepare, and on the opening night at Wallack's Theatre, in New York, I never, I think, felt so nervous. The strain was awful. Imagine "Antony and Cleopatra" had never been successful before. What a risk were we not running? What did success mean; and failure, what? Try to conceive my feelings. But you cannot. And then when success came,—ah! I was a proud man then. It was a gigantic success. Chatterton's stupid *ipse dixit* about Shakespeare spelling ruin was applicable to his manner of handling the great poet's plays. With us he has always been a trump card."

THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE BOILERS BILL.

The following representation has been addressed to Government by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association:—

BOMBAY, 24th March 1891.

The Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to address you regarding Bill No. 1 of 1891—a Bill to amend the law for the periodical inspection of Boilers, &c.,—now before the Legislative Council, regarding the provisions of which, as they intimately concern the members of this Association, the Committee respectfully solicit the privilege of being allowed to submit their views.

(2). It was the intention of the Committee, had time permitted, to address Government before the first reading of the Bill, and a Special Committee of the Association was appointed to consider it with that view, but the measure having been so promptly referred to a Select Committee it was deemed advisable to await the result of their deliberations before placing the opinion of the Association before Government.

(3). The report of the Select Committee has now been published, and the Bill in its amended form anticipates many of the alterations which the Association intended to suggest. There are still, however, several points, to which my Committee would take the liberty of referring, in the hope that they may be amended in, or eliminated from the measure before it is passed into law.

(4). The most important of these, from the Association's point of view, is the question whether prime-movers shall in any way be brought within the scope of the Bill. Had this portion of the proposed measure been allowed to remain as first formulated in Section 35 of the new Bill, my Committee intended asking Government for its removal on the grounds which this Association has repeatedly represented to Government, and which could not be better summarised than in the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill which states that:—

Considering the difficulties which arose in the application to prime-movers of the Act of 1873, and the fact that Government has not, in the exercise of the discretion allowed to it by the Act of 1887, found it necessary in any instance to extend the provisions of that Act to the case of prime-movers, the Committee are of opinion that so much of the Bill as provides for the continuance of such discretional application, may properly be omitted. It seems obvious that in the existing state of circumstances, the occasions for such application must be extremely rare, and should such occasions arise, it will be within the competence of Government to provide for them by future legislation.

(5). After thus clearly demonstrating, however that no inspection of prime-movers is either necessary or desirable, the Committe (with the exeption of one member) for no assigned or assigable reason, go on to say—We think it desirable "that inspectors should be given the opportunity of examining prime-movers;" and to that end Section 37 has apparently been added to the Bill, embodying, my Committee humbly submit, not only the absolute power to inspect prime-movers at any time but importing a still more objectionable future, in that it constitutes the Boiler Inspector a consulting and irresponsible adviser to all steam users. The abuses to which this would open the door are too palpable to call for special explanation, and no counterbalancing advantage can be, or ever has been, adduced in favour of the extended powers which the section proposes to confer on the Boiler Inspector.

(6). On the contrary the necessary protection to life which is the only plea which can be used in this connection has already been amply legislated for under Section 287 of the Penal Code and the punishment awarded under that section is the only one which could be inflicted under the section which it is now proposed to add to the Boiler Bill. That being so, my Committee fail to see what object there can be in thus duplicating legislation. There is no record of any loss of life or even serious accidents arising from the breakdown of prime-movers in the past, and, unless it be assumed that a sudden deterioration is likely to take place in the material and construction of steam engines from this time forward, the Committee of the Association do not see any reason to anticipate a change in this respect in the future. They would accordingly respectfully but most earnestly urge that no case has been made out for the institution of any form of inspection of prime-movers, and would therefore ask that Section 37 be expunged from the Bill.

(7). The other points in the Bill which the Committee desire to see altered or amended are taken in the order in which they occur, the first being

Section 3 Clause (a).—This it is considered should be amended by the omission of the remainder of the clause after the words, "generated under pressure." The object of the clause is to define the meaning of what shall be deemed a boiler; and as the fittings attached to boilers are specifically mentioned wherever necessary in other sections of the Bill, it seems undesirable to commence with a definition which is incorrect as a description and unnecessary for the purposes of the Act. The objection applies still more strongly to the words "and any steam chest" as a steam chest is not even any portion of the fittings or apparatus attached to a boiler, but forms part of an engine or prime-mover which the Association holds should not be under compulsory inspection.

Section 3 Clause (b).—This the Committee of the Association think should be omitted entirely, as unnecessary.

Section 5. I am directed to suggest that the latter paragraph of this section shall be amended so as to read:—

"Such Commissions shall consist of such persons as the Government shall deem fit to appoint, one of whom shall be an expert nominated by the Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, &c."

The object of this proposed alteration is to provide for the rights of the owners of boilers being duly safeguarded by the presence on the Commission of appeal, of an expert thoroughly versed in all the teonnical and scientific points connected with the construction, erection, and working of land boilers, which of recent years has been becoming more and more a separate branch of engineering—indeed, practically a a science of itself, and one in which the Government Officers, Marine Engineers, and others, who have usually been appointed on commissions of appeal have neither had the training nor experience requisite to make them competent judges, especially when it is borne in mind that the decission of the Commission is final.

Section 6, Clause (d).—The ommission of the words direct and immediate in line 4 is respectfully asked with a view to avoiding the repetition of the annoyance and trouble which a strict construction of the phrase gave rise to on former occasions under the existing law. When reporting to Government on the provisions of the Boiler Act of 1887 the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association, after consideration, passed the phrase in question without comment, assuming that the legal interpretation and the one adopted by the officers appointed to administer the Act, could be none other than the common sense view which employers generally entertain as to the duties of their Engineers. To the surprise of members of the Association, however, the then Inspector of Boilers issued a notice, under date of 2nd July, 1888, which my Committee consider advisable to quote *in extenso*.

I have the honour to point out, under Section 24 of the Steam Boilers Act III. of 1887, that the practice of having two or more mills in charge of one engineer is prohibited, and that should such exist with any of the mills owned by or under your agency, you will be good enough to at once have each mill in separate charge of a duly certificated engineer under the Act; and, further, that it having been noticed in many instances that engineers in charge are frequently absent from the mills, and the boilers and engines left in sole charge of uncertificated men, you are hereby informed that it has been ruled that an engineer so placed in charge should not quit the premises while such boiler or boilers are under steam and the engines working, except when relieved by an engineer of the class deemed capable according to the rules of having charge of such boiler or boilers; and that under orders I am requested, whenever I find a boiler or boilers of any prime-mover worked under the supervision of an engineer who, by reason of being engaged in other work at a different place, or is absent while such boiler or boilers are working, that I am to proceed forthwith against the agent or owner under section 27 of the Act.

And appeal to Mr. F. L. Charles, the Collector of Bombay at the time, led to his agreeing to receive a deputation from the Committee of the Association, the explanations they were able to give induced him to place the circular in abeyance. The question again arose, however, in January, 1890, when the present Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and the Collector of Bombay stated:—that Government, having been asked for an interpretation of Section 24 of the Boiler Inspection Act had resolved "that the direct and immediate supervision referred to in that section means unobstructed and uninterrupted overseeing, so that the engineer in charge was intended to be always directly and immediately available, so that he might always be consulted and give his orders by word of mouth with the engine actually in his view." On addressing Government, pointing out the uncalled for strictness and the practical absurdity of this reading of the Act, the Association was informed in a reply, dated 3rd April 1890, that the interpretation was "correct and in accordance with the interpretation placed on the law by the legal adviser of Government."

With these recent decisions before them, my Committee consider they are entitled to solicit either that the words "direct and immediate" be deleted, or that the character of the supervision be defined as that usually required of an Engineer in the usual careful discharge of his duties, more than which they can scarcely conceive it is the object of Government to demand.

Section 16.—In the eighth line of subsection (1) the Committee would propose that to avoid misunderstanding the word "apparatus" be substituted for "Machinery," as there is no machinery properly so called immediately attached to a boiler.

The Bill as my Committee understand comes up for second reading to-morrow, and it may be that from the discussion thereon or from the after consideration of the measure in detail some further points may present themselves for criticism in which case the Committee of the Association assume they will be permitted to lay their further representations before Government. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Siam with the English mails of the 13th inst. left Aden at ten o'clock on Monday night and may be expected here on Sunday morning. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the Britannia, brings the following passengers:—

Sur.-Major A. S. Reid, Gen. and Mrs. R. B. H. Blundell, Mr. Rushworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Croke, Mr. Williams, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Haigh, Mr. G. Teyer, Mr. R. Norton, Mr. Loveday, Mr. G. Ghose.

From Venice.—Capt. F. J. P. Butler.

From Brindisi:—Mr. S. H. Wynne, Mr. J. L. Pigot, Mrs. W. P. Kennedy, Mr. F. Clark, Mr. J. M. Rutherford, Visconnt Valletort, Maj. Gardner, Surg.-Maj. and Mrs. Bate, Mr. Stubb, and Mr. A. Reichenbach.

For Kurrachee (*via* Bombay):—Mr. S. H. M. Cole.

For Madras:—Mr. and Mrs. Evatt, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hanna, Miss Hanna, and Mr. G. Wallington.

THE GUZERAT CUP.

THE GUZERAT PIG-STICKING MEET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 23.

The drawings took place to-day, the heats being as follows;—

FIRST CHANCES.			SECOND CHANCES.
I. Heat.	Harrison	I. Heat.	N. Symons.
	Younghusband		Alpin.
	Gray		Waddington.
	N. Symons		Elliot.
	Martin		Littleton.
II. Heat.	Nathan	II. Heat.	Capel-Cure.
	Proctor Sims		C. P. White.
	Burder		Martin.
	Elliot		W. H. White.
	Indubir Singh		Dholepore.
III. Heat.	Waddington	III. Heat.	Burder.
	Graham		Graham.
	Capel-Cure		Indubir Singh.
	W. H. White		Macrae.
IV. Heat.	Dholepore	IV. Heat.	Younghusband.
	Littleton		Gray.
	C. P. White		Phillip.
	Phillip		Harrison.

THE SALMON CUP.

I. Heat.	Gray	III. Heat.	Dholepore.
	Younghusband		Martin.
	Indubir Singh		Graham.
	N. Symons		Harrison.
	Burder	IV. Heat.	
II. Heat.	Nathan		Capel-Cure
	Quin		Phillip.
	Littleton		Macrae.
	Alpin		Elliot.
	Waddington		

MARCH 24.

The hunt to-day was at Saheji; the weather being quite cool throughout. The following heats in the Guzerat Cup were decided:—First heat, Gray; Third heat, Graham; Fourth heat, Littleton.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'s TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

Her Majesty's Troopship Crocodile, Captain Oxford Churchill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth. She left Portsmouth on the 26th February, calling at Malta, Port Said and Suez. There were three deaths during voyage, one of a child and two men, of natural causes. The Crocodile experienced fine weather throughout. She brought 60 officers, 15 ladies, 10 officers' children 1,127 men, 43 women and 41 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

2nd Lt A V Alexander, Rl Irish
2nd Lt J B S Alderson, Rl Irish
Major F Beaufort, R A
Surgn and Mrs W E Berryman, Med Staff
Capt R F C Baker, Norfolk
2nd Lt A Bell, R E
2nd Lt A K Blair, 1st East Lanc
Surgn T H Corkery, Med Staff
Capt T Chamberlain, R A
Capt A Chance, R H A
Capt A M Campbell, R A
Lieut and Mrs C T W Church, 2nd Rl Sussex
2nd Lt J H Crawford, R A
Capt and Mrs R Donnelly and three daughters, R A
Lieut A G Davidson, Staff Corps
Lieut W F Elmslie, 2nd Lanc Fusi
Capt W E Fairholme, R A
Lieut A A M M Faulknor, Staff Corps
Capt F J Gavin, Rl Irish
Capt and Mrs S D Gordon, 4th Staff Corps
2nd Lt P G Grant, R E
Surg and Mrs H A Haines, Med Staff
Lieut W F A Hopkins, R A
2nd Lt R A Herron, 2nd Dragds
2nd Lt J Henry, R A
Capt H A Iggulden, Derby
Major W C James, 16th Lancers
Lieut and Mrs M W Kirk, 2nd Rl Lanc
Capt and Mrs N B Inglefield, R A
Capt R F Lecky, R A
2nd Lt P Greig, 1st South Stafford
2nd Lt E W Reily, 2nd Con Rangers
Surgn-Major G Loffan, Med Staff
Capt S W Lane, R A
Lieut A G Medley, Staff Corps
Lieut and Mrs A T Moore, Rl Engr
Lieut A G McLean, 1st East Lanc
2nd Lt R Muler, R E
Capt A Nugent, 1st Rl Fusi
Lieut W H Peresse, 2nd Dragds
Lieut F H G Playfair, Hants
Major D K Robertson, 1st Norfolk
Lieut M R Roberts, Staff Corps
Lieut G T Robinson, R A
2nd Lt B H Rooke, R E
2nd Lt H A H Rice, 2nd Suffolk
Capt F H Sitevell, 2nd Dur L I
Lieut C F Stevens, R A
Lieut E H W Stafford, R E
Lieut R W Smith, 2nd Scottish Rifles
Lieut and Adjt G A Saunders, R E
Lieut W H Tretheovy, 1st Hants
Lieut C H Vigors, Rl Irish
Lieut D Warren, Rl W Survey
Lieut C M F Walker, R E
Revd R Ahern, R C Chaplain
Wife of Surgn Barry Med Staff
Wife of Capt Dickie, R E
Wife of Lt Norman, Staff Corps

FROM MALTA.

Major A C Bailward, R A
Lieut A Moore, 2nd Con Rangers

FROM EGYPT—2nd Lt P W G Eckford, Rl irish.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT CROP.

The forecasts for the current season's wheat and linseed crops in the Central Provinces are issued:—

The rain which fell during the first half of November was unfortunately very unequally distributed. In the Nagpur country and the Satpura hill districts heavy falls occurred, but the Nerbudda Valley received comparatively light showers, and in the Saugor and Damoh districts no rain fell at all. Rain again visited the Provinces in December, but was again limited to the Nagpur country and the Satpura districts. A third fall occurred in January which extended into the Chhatishgarh districts, as well as over the Nagpur country. In February a succession of violent storms gave rain to most districts, but the falls were very unequal and were too late to of much benefit to the crops. In some places the storms were accompanied by hail which caused great damage, but fortunately was restricted to small areas.

Thus while the southern and central parts of the Provinces have received an abnormally large amount of cold weather rain, the important wheat growing districts of the Nerbudda Valley have for the third year in succession received little or nothing after the rabi crops were sown.

The wheat crop has suffered from too little rain in the north of the Provinces and from too much rain in the south. But I consider that the district estimates, in annas per rupee underrate prospects considerably. If 16 annas is taken to represent an average crop according to its definition in standing orders, in only two districts, is so much as an average crop anticipated. What I have seen and heard during my cold weather tour points to a much better crop than this, and I should say that the crop is generally quite up to average save in the Sangor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Nimar districts where the cold weather rains failed.

The linseed crop will be a fair one. It was damaged in the southern districts by the cloudy weather which prevailed during December, but has not suffered from rust so much as might have been expected. Here again the district estimates would, in my opinion, give a better idea of the truth if 12 annas instead of 16 annas was taken to represent an average.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland presiding, there being also present Capt. Walshe, Colonel Merewether, R. E., the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, K. N. Kabraji, A. M. Dharamsi, Harkissondas Narotumdas, and M. B. Barbhaya.

DEPARTMENTAL SAVINGS AND EXCESSES.

The Municipal Commissioner requested the Committee in fourteen cases to transfer the savings in certain departments to meet the excess of expenditure incurred in others. The aggregate amount of the savings amounted to Rs. 75,000.

Dr. Cowasjee pointed out that the fact that so many savings could be effected under so many different heads showed that the Budget grants under those heads were more than was required. It appeared that saving had been affected under the heads of "Road Repairs" and "Road Materials" yet the roads of the city were in a miserable state of repair. He asked where the necessity was of making such large grants, under those and other heads when the money set apart for them was diverted to other purposes.

The Municipal Commissioner replied that in an expenditure amounting to sixty lakhs of rupees per year, the amount of transfers were comparatively small in carrying out.

Dr. Cowasjee considered that the Budget should be prepared with such care so that there should neither be large excesses nor large savings such as they had evidence of that day.

The Municipal Commissioner stated that only on the previous day he had issued a circular to the heads of the several departments to the effect that in future all departmental excesses were not to be incurred without the excuse of urgency and when such excesses were incurred they were to be reported and an immediate application for transfer made in each case instead of continuing the present objectionable system of crowding them in at the end of the year. It was almost impossible in carrying out works to exactly see what would eventuate and it often occurred that the Budget grant had been overdrawn without ever meaning it.

Mr. Carroll supported the Commissioner in that view.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked that Government did not allow such excesses and would give a "wigging" to heads of departments if it occurred. It was gratifying that the Commissioner has issued a circular on the matter.

The whole of the transfers were granted.

HEALTH OFFICERS' REPORT.

The report of the Health Officer for the fourth quarter of 1890 was received and forwarded to the Corporation. The report was as follows:—

The health of the City during the quarter has been favourable. Exclusive of still-born, 4,945 deaths were registered, being 55 more than in the preceding quarter, but 374 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The death-rate is equal to 24·40 on the approximate population of 1891.

Examining the statistics according to place of birth, we find that the number of deaths amongst persons born in Bombay is less than in the last quarter; but the number of deaths amongst persons born out of Bombay is greater than in the three months of the preceding quarter.

This will be observed from the following table:—

	3rd quarter	4th quarter.
Born in Bombay	2,979	2,806
„ out of Bombay...	2,228	2,447
„ elsewhere.....	31	36

The fever mortality is 128 less than in the preceding quarter and 193 less than in the corresponding period of the last year, and 169 less than the average of the preceding 5 years. Of the total deaths from Fever, 1,120 were referred to Remittent Fever being 141 less than in the last quarter and 48 less than in the corresponding period of the last year; 171 were ascribed to simple Continued Fever, being 9 more than in the last quarter, but 101 less than in the corresponding period of the last year; 78 were ascribed to Ague, being 17 more than in the last quarter, but 38 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. One was referred to Enteric Fever. In all 1,370 deaths were ascribed to Fevers.

The mortality from Small-pox is 10 less than in the last quarter, but 6 more than in the corresponding months of the last year.

From Measles 29 deaths were registered, being 9 more

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE movement of troops in relief from Quetta are until further orders postponed on account of the numerous breaches in the Harnai Railway. The No. 1 Company Sappers and Miners, *en route* to Quetta is to be detained at Mian Mir for this reason.

THE Military authorities at Karachi are making a survey for a short railway line near the workshops of the North Western Railway for the reception of troops passing through Karachi. This piece of line will enable the railway authorities to take carriages and trucks with luggage direct on to the camp thus saving time and cart hire. There is every probability that this line will eventually be a permanent one in place of the Landi project.

A SUM of Rs. 1,500 was sanctioned for meeting the expenses of taking the census of British subjects in Portuguese-India. It was arranged that the enumeration should take place *simultaneously* with the census in British India.

LIEUTENANT VIRIATO SERTORIO PINTO CORREA DE LACERDA has been appointed A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa.

A TELEGRAM received at Goa says that Senhor Paços Falcao is to go there as Chief Justice, and his special office will be to investigate various points connected with the administration of justice.

A BANGALORE contemporary reports that the building of bridges on the Nunjangud Railway has nearly been completed, and that about 2½ miles of permanent way have been laid. The engineer is pushing on the work briskly.

THE extraordinary richness of the Baku oilfield is shown by the record of a single well belonging to Messrs. Nobel. This is one of the spouting wells (or "fountains" as they are locally known), and has given during the year of its existence ending on the 17th ult. 25 millions of poods of petroleum. The money value of this yield amounts to a million and a half of roubles, or nearly two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

BY consent of the Queen, the surplus of the Army Jubilee offering has been awarded to the Royal Military Benevolent Fund, from which pensions are granted to necessitous widows and daughters of deceased army officers, and of which Mrs. Ellis Williams, 40 Bedford-square, is honorary treasurer.

A BERLIN correspondent writes that the official reports from all the Prussian clinics and pathological institutes on the results of treatment with Dr. Koch's "tuberculine" have been published by the Ministry for Public Instruction. It appears that the results are much better than was believed. From the middle of November to the end of December 2,172 persons received injections, the number of injections being more than 17,500. Of these patients 932 had tuberculosis of the lungs, 120 tuberculosis of other internal organs, and 700 external tuberculosis. Of those suffering from tuberculosis of the internal organs 13 were cured, 171 considerably improved, 194 improved, and 46 died. Of 708 patients suffering with external tuberculosis 15 were cured, 148 were considerably better 237 better, and 9 died.

IT will be remembered by those who are interested in such subjects that a new society to be called "the British Economic Association" was founded at a meeting held at University College last November, under the presidency of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who then consented to take the position of chairman of the Council. In pursuance of its avowed objects the association is preparing to publish a new quarterly journal, of which it is hoped that the first number will be issued about the end of the present month. As is sufficiently indicated by its list of contributors the new periodical is intended to represent all shades of economic opinions. The association, we understand, looks forward to enlarging its scope—as by supplying a common meeting place for English economists, increasing its issue of publications, including translations of foreign works and reprints of old and rare economic questions, and lastly, if funds suffice, by promoting economic investigations, especially those which cannot well be undertaken by Government departments.

MORE plagiarism! This time, however, neither popular novelists nor Lord Mayors are concerned; but only the defendant in a recent breach of promise case Watts *vs.* Mason. His long and eloquent love letter, which was read in court appears to have awakened some reminiscences in the mind of a correspondent, who says he has succeeded in finding the whole thing word for word in the late Miss Martineau's novel entitled "Deerbrook," which first appeared in 1839. Those who have not this work at hand may find the passage quoted in full in the first edition of Chambers's "Cyclopædia of Literature," Vol. II., p. 625, where our correspondent thinks it probable that "the poetical meat buyer" and defendant in the breach of promise case laid his hands upon it.

THE Imperial Russian Commission charged with the duty of revising the rules under which barristers and solicitors become qualified, and under which they practise, has nearly finished its labours, and its reports will immediately come before the Council of the Empire. In reality its task was to curtail the privileges enjoyed by the Jewish members of the profession. It is shown that while the proportion of Jewish barristers has risen from 12·9 to 14 per cent., the proportion of their assistants qualifying in due time to be solicitors and barristers has increased from 19 to 42·6 per cent. The recommendation of the Commission is that, by certain rules indicated, the proportion of Jewish members of the faculty be maintained at 10 per cent.

THE report of the Cremation Society of England just published states that fifty-four bodies were cremated at St. John's Surrey, during the past year, including those of the late Baron Huddleston and Mr. James Nasmyth, who had munificently subscribed to the society in the previous year. Thanks are tendered to the Duke of Bedford, whose death and cremation took place since the drawing up of the report, for his kind thoughtfulness in providing a heating apparatus for the central hall at St. John's during the winter months. The name of the late duke heads the list of donors to the society, the sum contributed by him at various times amounting in all to over 4,000*l.* Among the prominent supporters are the Duke of Westminster, Sir Henry Thompson, and Mrs. Crawshay.

THE Orenburg Mahommed Mufti, who is at St. Petersburg in connection with a difficulty raised by the Censor over the Koran, seems not only—writes a correspondent—likely to succeed in the primary object of his journey, but he expects to raise a fund for the erection of a mosque. Though Russia has been the most formidable enemy of the Mohammedans since the time of Crusaders, she has a very large Mohammedan population. The Tartar kingdom of Kazan was conquered more than three centuries ago, and there are many thousands of Kazan Tartars in St. Petersburg fulfilling the duties of coachmen, grooms, waiters, palace servants, or as old clothes dealers. They occupy humble posts in life, but have a reputation for honesty and sobriety. Hitherto they have worshipped in a room set apart by the town authorities, but it is likely that a mosque will soon be added to the sacred edifices of all faiths and nationalities which have given the Nefsky the name of "The Street of Toleration."

"STRIKING ile" in the American oil well districts is a proverbally uncertain enterprise; but striking water in the strata under London seems to be hardly less problematical. Some years ago, as will be remembered, Messrs. Meux and Co.'s borings at the south-east corner of Totenham-court-road ended in waterless Palæozoic formations some sixteen hundred feet below the surface. Far different are the reported results of the borings in Mason's-yard, Jermyn-street, only three-quarters of a mile distant as the crow flies. The yield of water here is reported to be now more than one million gallons a week. So encouraging is this experiment of the Electric Light Company that the parish of St. James's are now contemplating further borings on the site of their proposed new baths and washhouses. They hope to be able to supply these, and, if the water is sufficiently abundant, to water the streets, which at present cost the parish a large sum.

SIR ANDREW SCOBLE'S SPEECH ON THE AGE BILL.

THE following is the text of Sir Andrew Scoble's speech in the Supreme Council on Thursday last:—

I very much regret to say that I have received a letter from my hon'ble friend Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter in which he says that the state of his health is such that he will be unable to attend the meeting of the Council to-day, Had his indisposition been of a merely temporary character, I should have been prepared, with your Excellency's permission, to have moved that the discussion of the question involved in this Bill should be postponed for a few days: but as I understand that there is no likelihood of my hon'ble friend being able to take part in the further consideration of the measure, I can only reiterate the expression of my regret that the Council will not have his assistance in dealing with the important question which forms its subject.

The discussion which has taken place with regard to *this Bill during the last ten weeks has had many good* effects. It has shown, among other things, that outside Bengal there is very little real opposition to the measure, that in Bengal itself the extent and importance of the opposition have been by no means so great as has been represented, and that as regards the objections raised to the Bill its supporters have everywhere had very much the best of the argument. It has elicited from all parts of India expressions of abhorrence of the practice which the Bill is designed to prohibit; and it has established that the practice, though undoubtedly prevalent in certain districts, is not found to exist elsewhere except in isolated cases. And, if I may judge from the minute of dissent which my hon'ble friend Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter has appended to the Report of the Select Committee, it has satisfied him that the bulk of the arguments with which he assailed the Bill, on the occasion of its introduction into this Council, are not tenable, and must be abandoned. As, however, the key-note which my hon'ble friend struck on the former occasion has been followed by most of the speakers and writers who have attacked the Bill, and it is desirable that an answer should be given to arguments which have been enforced by the authority attaching to his name, I fear I must occupy the Council for some time in going over the old ground, and showing how slight is the foundation, either in fact or reason, upon which the objections to the Bill are based, and what little justification there is for the outcry which has been raised against it.

It will doubtless be remembered that in introducing the Bill I spoke of it as a measure of protection, which it was the clear right and duty of the Government to adopt if the necessity for State interference was established. I do not perhaps dwell on this part of the case as fully as I might have done, for it seemed to me a self-evident proposition that little girls under the age of twelve are unfit for sexual intercourse, and ought not to be subjected to it. I considered it sufficient to rely on the report of Sir Steuart Bayley that in Bengal "it is a general practice for Hindu girls, after they are married, but before puberty is even indicated, much less established, to be subjected to more or less frequent acts of connection with their husbands;' and upon the question of their fitness for such intercourse I quoted the professional opinion of Dr. Macleod that, 'making all due allowance for climatic and racial differences and bearing social customs in mind, it would seem reasonable and right that the age of protection in this country should be raised from ten to twelve years.' Having thus established a *prima facie* case for the proposed legislation, I reserved further proof until my statement should be challenged: and, though the challenge has been indirect rather than direct, it must be met. It is said that 'the plea of humanity does not avail'; that the case of Hari Maiti was an isolated case; and that 'the patent fact that many girls in this country become mothers before or immediately after twelve plainly shows that there is necessarily no inhumanity in the act itself.' My hon'ble friend Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, while assuming for the purposes of his argument that 'the rule of premature intercourse with girl-wives exists to a culpable extent in Bengal,' states that this assumption, so far as his knowledge of Hindu society in Bengal goes, is not fairly tenable. I can understand my hon'ble friend's reluctance to admit the existence of a state of things so degrading to his countrymen, and I should have been glad had I been able to accept his testimony on the point. But what are the facts as stated in official documents which have been laid before the Council? Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of Chittagong, reports: 'The practice of consummating marriage with immature girls is universal in this division, as it is all over East Bengal. It is less common among Mohammadans, but it is universal among all castes and classes of Hindus. Every one consulted admits this, whether in favour of reform or against it.' Babu Nobin Chunder Sen, a Deputy Magistrate in the Chittagong Division, writes: 'Being a native of this division, I may assure you that the practice of consummating marriage with immature girls is universal in this division. It is not confined to any particular section or caste.' Mr. Allen, Magistrate of Noakhali, reports: 'The practice among Hindus of this district of consummating marriages with immature wives is, I fear, widespread.' Mr. Dutt, Collector of Burdwan, states that 'the practice of consummating marriage with immature girls prevails generally and widely in this district. From my own knowledge I can also assert that the practice prevails widely and generally in Calcutta and in other parts of Bengal.' Mr. Lowis, the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division says: 'I have consulted the district officers and others, and find a consensus of opinion as to the existence of the practice of consummation of marriage with immature girls throughout the division, except perhaps in the Jalpaiguri District, where the Meches and other aboriginal tribes do not favour child-marriage, and where, amongst the Mohammadans and Rajbungshis, females, being useful in field work, are not generally married until they are more advanced in age.' Mr. Gupta the Collector of Mymensingh says: 'The practice of consummating marriage before girls attain puberty exists to a certain extent in this district, as more or less in all parts of Bengal; but generally it is more prevalent among the lower than among the higher castes of Hindus.' Mr. Quinn, the Commissioner of Bhagulpore, reports as the result of his enquiries that 'among the lower classes of Hindus, and also of Mohammadans though perhaps to a less extent, there is no doubt that the consummation of marriage with immature girls is of frequent occurrence. Girls are sent to their husbands' house at a very early age, and often long before menstruation has begun, and when there is no restriction placed on the husband the natural consequence being that sexual intercourse must freqnently take place while the wife is quite immature.'

There is no gainsaying this evidence. It establishes the existence in Bengal of a horrible practice, condemned alike by the Hindu religion and by the commonest feelings of humanity, and with which the present law is powerless to cope in any adequate way. The records of the Criminal Courts are full of cases in which child-wives, between the ages of ten and twelve, have been done to death in the exercise of marital rights by their husbands. There must be no misapprehension on this point. It has been stated that the case of Hari Maiti is an isolated case, and my hon'ble friend assorts that 'after the most searching enquiry not a single case resulting in conviction of a husband for rape during the last thirty years has been found out.' My hon'ble friend is particular in his choice of words, for prosecutions have not always been followed by conviction and rape has not always been the charge. But I will give him some recent instances of the class of cases which to my mind justify the proposed alteration in the law. In the Sessions Court at Ranpur in March, 1890, Dhula Nasga was tried for rape of his wife; the defence was that the girl was not under ten years of age: the Judge gave effect to this defence, though he said 'the case is a painful one, the girl, or more correctly speaking child, asserting that the accused, who is full grown man, forcibly had sexual intercourse with her, stifling her cries by putting a cloth in her mouth,' and the man was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. At Hooghly, in December, 1889, Jamirudin was charged with having caused the death of his wife Parijan, and the Magistrate Mr. Mullick, dismissed the case on the ground that, 'as Parijan was between eleven and twelve years of age, the accused committed no offence by having sexual intercourse with her, and is not answerable for the consequences which unfortunately followed it.' At Maldah, in May, 1889, Panchu Monim was tried in the Court of the Sessions Judge for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The medical evidence indicated that the girl died from strangulation accompanying forcible sexual intercourse. The husband was twenty-one years of age, the wife about eleven. One assessor, a pleader, held that 'the deceased died accidentally, through her husband's trying to have forcible intercourse with her.' '*I don't think he is guilty*,' he added, 'because his violence was too trifling, considering his rights as a husband, and it was accidental.' The other assessor merely suggested that 'some one else (than the husband) may have done it.' The man was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, which was afterwards enhanced to two years by the High Court.

I might multiply cases of this kind, which show not only that Hari Maiti's case is not exceptional, but that the present law, though not absolutely a dead letter, does not go far enough to efficiently protect this helpless class of children. No one can say that a few months' imprisonment is a sufficient penalty for crimes of this description, or that the marital relation ought to be allowed to be pleaded in extenuation or justification of such outrages on humanity.

There is, moreover, much reason to fear that comparatively few cases of this class find their way into the Criminal Courts, and not many, perhaps, into the hospitals. But I would invite the attention of the Council to the terrible list, sent up by Mrs. Mansell and other lady-doctors, of cases which had come under their personal observation of little girls, aged from nine to twelve, who had died, become paralysed or crippled, or been otherwise severely injured, as the result of premature cohabitation.

Against such positive testimony I attach little importance to the negative statement of a number of native doctors practising in Calcutta that not a single case of bodily injury to a married girl has come to their knowledge in the course of their practice.

And what of those cases in which neither death, nor grievous hurt, nor other physical injury cognizable under the Penal Code, is caused? What of the cases in which motherhood is attained, and which are relied *on by the opponents of the* Bill in *justification* of their demand that *things shall be allowed to remain as they* are? In a paper read by Dr. Bolye Chunder Sen before the Calcutta Medical Society, it is stated, on the authority of Dr. Doyal Chunder Shome, Teacher of Midwifery at the Campbell Medical School that of 21 cases of labour of girls between the ages of eleven and thirteen—ten of which were under his immediate care, while he had the general supervision of the other eleven—natural delivery took place in five cases, tedious delivery in five cases, instrumental interference in five cases, and still-born children were born in six cases. 'Most of the child-mothers,' he adds, kept tolerably good health after their first confinement; two of them only suffered from fever, and continued weak and anæmic; but many of the others fell victims to various diseases after the second or third confinement. I saw five of them dying of pernicious anæmia after prolonged suffering from fever and diarrhœa, and two died of phthisis. .....The children born alive did not look small or undeveloped when born, but their subsequent growth was not satisfactory; one died of infantile tetanus, two of marasmus within two months of birth, two of diarrhœa within five months, three during dentition of fever and convulsions; the remaining seven grew up to be weak and delicate children.

Upon these facts I think I am justified in asserting that the necessity for further protective legislation is established. I cannot pray in aid of what would be the testimony on the question, but I would emphatically endorse the opinion of Raja Doorga Churn Law, lately a valued member of this Council, who says:—'If child-wives could be examined as to the result of their first early meetings, there can be no question their evidence would be conclusive enough to justify the Government in stepping in and carrying out this reform. What the women of India think on the subject may be gathered from the petitions addressed to your Excellency by native ladies of Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Poona, Mymensing and other places, which have been laid before the Council, and in which they say 'our sex is solely dependent on the Government for the protection of our personal rights, the necessity for which has been made more urgent by the opposition with which the Bill has met.' These ladies are for the most part members of orthodox Hindu families, and the sincerity and force of their appeal can no more be questioned than it can be disregarded.

I pass on now to consider an argument of some importance originally urged by my hon'ble friend, but which he does not now seem disposed to insist on. He disapproved of the Bill as being 'a departure from the non-interference policy hitherto observed by by the Government and guaranteed by the great Proclamation of 1858, which says—"We do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under Us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects on pain of Our highest displeasure."' Now this is too serious an indictment to be left unnoticed, even if my hon'ble friend has, upon maturer consideration, thought fit to abandon it. There is absolutely no justification for the contention of my hon'ble friend; and it is intolerable that her Majesty's gracious words should be perverted, as they have been on many platforms and in many newspapers, in order to support a charge of breach of duty by the Government of India. If my hon'ble friend had had the candour to read all those parts of the Proclamation which bear upon his argument, he would have found that while her Majesty declared it to be Her 'royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disqualified by reason of their religious faith or observance, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law,' She was content to direct 'that generally in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages and customs of India.' There is here no such undertaking of absolute non-interference as my hon'ble friend suggests; and, if there were any room for doubt on the subject, Parliament has given a fatal blow to the construction which he would adopt, by enacting, in section 19 of the Indian Councils Act, that, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General, measures affecting 'the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of her Majesty's subjects in India' may be introduced, not only into this Council, but into the Provincial Councils wherever they may be established.

But, it may be asked, what is a 'due regard' to ancient religious rites and usages? My Lord, this question was answered sixty years ago, in relation to the practice of *sati*. There was then no Queen's proclamation it is true, but the Queen's proclamation merely reiterated and re-affirmed the principle which in this respect had been recognized and established by the Government of India long before its transfer to the Crown. The prohibition of *sati* was denounced on almost the identical grounds on which this Bill has been attacked. After the Regulation had been passed an appeal was presented to the King in Council against it. It was said to be 'an interference with the most ancient and sacred rites and usages of the Hindus, and in direct violation of the conscientious belief of an entire nation'; it was urged 'that the abuses (if any) which may have arisen or occurred in the practice of *sati* can be effectually prevented by a proper attention to the opinions of the Hindus, and an equitable administration of the existing laws, without requiring a total interdiction of the practice'; and it was alleged that that the Regulation 'is an unjust, impolitic and direct infringement of the sacred pledge to keep inviolate the religion, laws and usages of the Hindus, manifested throughout the whole general tenour of the Acts of the Legislature of Great Britain, and the regulations and conduct of the Government of the East India Company.' The answer of the Court of Directors to these charges is the answer which I now make to my hon'ble friend's indictment, and it is this, that 'the power of making laws is vested in the Governor-General in Council, which power is recognized and confirmed by the British Legislature; that in exercising this power the Government of India has at all times manifested a just attention to the religious opinions and customs of the natives, so far as is compatible with the paramount claims of humanity and justice: and that a discriminating regard for those religious opinions is not incompatible with the suppression of practices repugnant to the first principles of civil society, and to the dictates of natural reason.' Upon these general grounds, and because the particular practice was a cruel one and was prohibited not as a religious act but as a flagrant offence against society, because it was questionable whether the rite was sanctioned by the religious institutes of the Hindus, and because it was regarded as absolutely sinful by many of the most learned Hindus, reasons which apply with remarkable relevance to the measure now under consideration, the Privy Council, to which the matter was referred, upheld the action of the Government and dismissed the petition.

So far, therefore, as the sanction of religion or religious usage is claimed for the practice which this Bill seeks to prohibit, it seems to me that the argument may be disregarded if the Council is of opinion that the practice is one which on grounds of humanity and morality ought to be prohibited. I am disposed to agree with my hon'ble friend that no legislative body (whether constituted as at present or in any other way) can satisfactorily deal with the question of the Shastras, in the way of giving an authoritative opinion on them. But no member of this Council who has waded, as I have done, through the mass of dissertations on the subject which this controversy has called forth, can have failed to come to the conclusion that the construction put upon the Shastras by the Bengal Pundits has not been accepted in other parts of India, and that the balance of argument and authority is in favour of the supporters of the Bill. Even if it were not so, were I a Hindu, I would prefer to be wrong with Professor Bhandarkar, Mr. Justice Telang and Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao than to be right with Pundit Sasadhur Turkachuramoni and Mr. Tilak; and I should agree with his Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur in thinking that, had the ancient sages whose authority is invoked by the so-called orthodox party lived now, 'they would have taken upon themselves the responsibility' (as his Highness himself has done) 'of legislating with the view of protecting society from the pernicious consequences of early marriage and of the consummation of marriage before the child-wife has scarcely any idea of what marriage means.' It seems to me, moreover, unwarrantable to claim for Bengal an orthodoxy, and for its Shastris an authority, superior to that of the rest of India. It can hardly be contended that a doctrine which is non-essential elsewhere becomes essential because it is held in Bengal. No Legislature can undertake to discriminate between these variations of creed; but it derives support, in interfering with practices inconsistent with the public good, from the fact that those practices, so far as they are sought to be justified on religious grounds, rest on the authority of a comparatively modern scholiast, and are not countenanced by the teachings of the early law-givers who are the generally accepted expositors of Hindu theology.

So much as regards the religious objection in the abstract. With reference to the particular rite of *garbadhan*, with which it is said that the Bill will interfere, it is abundantly clear from the papers before the Council that it is not universally observed in Bengal, or generally in other parts of India; that is neglect by Kulin Brahmins as a class, and its non-observance by many families who disapprove of it on account of its obscenity, has not been followed by exclusion from caste, or other elccleasiatical or social penalties; that its observance may be postponed on various secular grounds; and that the penance for its non-observance is of an exceedingly trifling character. *I have not failed to remark that two learned Judges of* the High Court of Calcutta, for both of whom I have a great respect, have pointed out that 'the formal and outward penance may be simple, but the real efficacy of penance consists, according to the Hindu Scriptures, quite as much as according to reason and common sense, in real inward penitence and a resolution not to commit the sin again.' I can quite understand that there may be men who place religious duty above all earthly laws, but these men are few; and I think Pundit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar is nearer the truth when he says 'the punishment which the Shastras prescribe for violation of the rule is of a spiritual character and is liable to be disregarded.' Besides, when the neglect of this particular religious observance can be excused by the simple expedient of absence from home, it is difficult to see how any serious conflict of duty can arise in the minds even of the most orthodox.

(*To be continued*)

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

THE Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble at Thursday's meeting of the Viceregal Council moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881, be taken into consideration. He said:

As two of the members of the Select Committee to which this Bill was referred have expressed the opinion that it has been so altered as to required republication, I think it desirable that I should state how it has come about that the Bill has attained its present form, and why it is not considered necessary that it should be again referred to Local Governments and the representatives of the commercial and manufacturing interests for a further expression of opinion.

When I introduced the Bill in January of last year, I stated that it was based upon enquiries which had been made by the Government of India for the purpose of ascertaining in what respects the Act of 1881 had been proved by experience to be defective, and what restrictions on the employment of labour could fairly be introduced with a due regard to the interests of the operatives themselves, and without unnecessary interference with the development of manufacturing industries in India. The proposals of the Bill had eight objects in view:—

(1) To extend the operation of the Act to factories in which not less than twenty persons are employed;

(2) to raise the minimum age at which children may be employed in any factory from seven to nine years;

(3) to limit the hours of employment for women to eleven hours a day;

(4) to secure to women as well as to children proper intervals for food and rest during the day, and not less than four days holiday in each month;

(5) to secure a proper supply of water for the use of operatives;

(6) to ensure proper ventilation and cleanliness in factories;

(7) to prevent overcrowding likely to be injurious to health; and

(8) to give Local Governments greater power to obtain returns and make rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act.

One of the first representations made on the subject of the Bill was a petition forwarded to your Excellency by the Hon. Nowrojee N. Wadia, and signed by about 17,000 operatives employed in spinning and weaving mills in the City of Bombay, in which it was prayed—"That inasmuch as it is necessary for the common interests of mill-owners and your petitioners alike that there ought to be a complete cessation of work every seventh day in a week, it should be enacted by law that factory hands be allowed one day of rest in a week. And, inasmuch as Sunday is universally admitted to be practically the most convenient day, Sunday might be declared by law so to be the day of weekly rest. At the same time, having regard to the fact that in India there is a large number of native holidays (13), the stoppage on these additional days with Sunday might entail needless hardship on employers and employes alike by tending to diminish their respective earnings. Your petitioners further beg to suggest that, as far as possible, whenever a native holiday occurs in a week, then the Sunday following it should be considered a working day; and, secondly, that in view of the want of uniformity and punctuality in the practice at present prevailing in the mills where they are employed with regard to the mid-day stoppage for taking meals and rest, your petitioners also consider it most desirable that a statutory provision be inserted in the proposed amending Act, making it compulsory on all factory owners to allow regularly and punctually mid-day rest for half an hour, say, from 12 noon to 12-30 p.m."

These suggestions went considerably beyond the scope of the Bill which was intended to provide intervals of rest and holidays for women and children, leaving male operatives at liberty to make their own arrangements with their employers; but they were too important to be disregarded, and the further progress of the Bill was suspended, in order that full time might be given for their consideration, as well as for the consideration of objections which had been raised in various quarters to some of the original proposals of the Bill.

In order to arrive at a clear understanding as to the views of the Indian operatives themselves the Government of India came to the conclusion that it was desirable to appoint a Commission to make enquiry, in the centres of factory labour, into the various points of controversy. Of this Commission Dr. Lethbridge was appointed President, and with him were associated a number of native gentlemen whose position and capacity, or whose connection with manufacturing industries, furnished a sufficient guarantee that the enquiry would be conducted thoroughly and impartially. The Report of the Commission was presented on the 12th November, 1890, and copies were at once circulated to Local Governments, Chambers of Commerce, and other mercantile bodies for their information and for any criticism they might desire to offer.

The points upon which the Commissioners were desired to report were these:—

(1.) Is the limitation of the hours of work for women to eleven in any one day proper and sufficient in view of the conditions under which factory labour is performed in India, and do the female operatives desire that the day's work should be limited to this amount, and, if not, to what amount?

(2.) Should the law draw a distinction between young persons and adults, and if so, the age of a child being fixed at from nine to twelve, what should be the definition of a young person, and what should be the hours of employment of this class?

(3.) Is the limitation of the hours of work for children to nine in any one day proper and sufficient in view of the nature of the work on which children are employed in Indian factories and the conditions under which they have to perform that work?

(4.) Does clause 5 of the Bill now before the Legislative Council sufficiently provide for holidays for women and children, and is any provision required prescribing an allowance of holidays for adult male operatives?

(5) Do the male operatives desire that a general working day, and, if so, of what length, should be fixed by law except in cases in which men work in shifts or sets, and, if this change is not desired by the operatives themselves, do the conditions under which they work demand that it should be adopted?

(6) Do the male operatives desire that there should be a compulsory stoppage of work at a fixed time of the day, and if so, of what length, and should there be an exception in the case of men who work by shifts or sets? If the change is not desired by the operatives themselves, do conditions under which they work demand that there should be a compulsory stoppage of labour, and, if so, in what manner should it be provided for?

The answers of the Commissioners to these questions are contained in their Report, which is in the hands of hon'ble members; and the conclusions at which they arrived have been accepted by the Government, and are embodied with some modifications, which I shall presently point out in the amended Bill now under consideration. I think I may say that they have commanded general assent, as indeed they deserved to do from their intrinsic good sense and clear appreciation of the conditions under which factory labour in this country is conducted. I will endeavour to summarize them as briefly as possible.

In the first place, they recommend that a weekly holiday should be secured by law to all operatives; that the day of rest should be Sunday, and that it should be a complete holiday; but that in order to secure the observance of Indian festival holidays, employers should be allowed to work their factories, if they desired to do so, on the Sunday following such a holiday. Effect is given to this recommendation in section 5 (B) of the amended Bill; but provisos have been introduced by which factories in which continuous working is unavoidable or necessary may be exempted from the operation of the general rule. This exemption is in accordance with the resolutions of the Conference recently held at Berlin on the subject of factory labour.

In the second place, they recommend that in all factories there should be a compulsory stoppage of work for a full half-hour in the middle of the day, and effect is given to this recommendation in section 5 (A) *of the amended Bill.*

With regard to children they recommend that the limit of age should be from nine to fourteen years: that seven hours should be the extreme limit within which children should be employed; and that, if children are employed as half-timers, no fixed interval of rest should be required for them by law. The Bill adopts the first and second of these recommendations in sections 5 and 7; but to prevent the possibility of overwork, an interval or intervals of rest amounting in the aggregate to at least half an hour is secured to every child actually employed for six hours in any factory on any one day.

With regard to women, the Commissioners adopt the original proposal of the Bill that eleven hours is a proper and sufficient working day, though they consider that, if the hours of labour are so limited for women working with moving machinery, the effect may be to deprive them of employment. The amended Bill maintains the limitation of eleven hours actual work, but provides, in accordance with the recommendations of the Berlin Conference, that this period of work shall be broken by rests of a total duration of one and a half hours at least, with exceptions for certain industries. This extends the day to 12½ hours, and covers the period from daylight to dusk during a great part of the year. It may be hoped, therefore, that the operation of the law will not be found to interfere with the employment of women, who, under present arrangements, find it possible to take frequent spells of rest though employed as full-timers. Section 6 of the Bill as amended embodies the opinion of the Select Committee on this point, and reserves to the Governor-General in Council powers to grant exemptions in special cases from the strict application of the rule.

As regards both women and children, the Bill provides that they shall not as a general rule be employed at night. Very few factories in this country are worked with artificial light; but as regards children absolutely, and women usually, it seems desirable that they should be employed only within the period between daylight and dusk.

I have now stated the chief of the new provisions which have been introduced into the amended Bill. It is true that in two respects—the securing intervals of rest for women and children and the prohibition of night work (except under special conditions) for these two classes—the Bill goes somewhat beyond the recommendations of the Factory Commission; but I understand that no objection is raised by employers to these provisions, and they are so much in favour of the employed that I venture to think the passing of the Bill need not be delayed in order to obtain more formal approval of them.

Turning now to the modifications which have been introduced into the Bill with respect to matters of which the Factory Commission did not take cognizance, I may remind the Council that the original proposal of the Bill was to extend the operation of the law to factories in which not less than twenty persons are employed. This proposal is strongly advocated by the Bombay Government, but is objected to by the Government of Bengal, which considers that while twenty is too low a number a hundred is too high. The Committee have accordingly fixed fifty as the general minimum, but in section 20 have given power to Local Governments to extend the operation of the Act to factories in which less than fifty but not less than twenty persons are simultaneously employed.

It will be seen that I have given notice of some amendments to be introduced into the Bill as amended. These relate principally to two matters which were settled in the Select Committee, but which by an oversight, were not incorporated in the revised draft. The first is that rules made under the Act by Local Governments are to be made "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council," and the second that only such returns are to be called for as are required for the effectual working of the Act. Both these suggestions were made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and as supported by excellent reasons.

It has been urged upon the Government that the Bill is unnecessary, and that existing conditions are all that can be desired or required in the interests alike of employers and employed. I am quite ready to admit that factory labour in India—and I have visited many factories not only in the neighbourhood of Calcutta but in other parts of the country—is not subject to the same disadvantages which too frequently beset it in Europe; but we have to legislate not only for well-managed factories, but for those which are badly managed, and the stress of competition has unquestionably had a tendency to make employers in some cases more attentive to their own interests than to those of their work-people. The duty of the Government is to secure for factory workers here that their work shall be carried on with a proper regard to their health and safety, and as not to overtax their physical capacity. Beyond this the Bill does not go, and less would not, in my judgment, satisfy the exigencies of the case.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bliss said: I wish to explain my inability to entirely concur in the Report of the Select Committee on this Bill.

Material modifications have been made in the Bill since it was introduced in January, 1890, by my hon'ble friend Sir Andrew Scoble. Many of these changes are in accord with the recommendations of the Indian Factory Commission which reported in November last, and have been generally approved. The Report of that Commission has, at all events, been before the Indian manufacturing public for a sufficient length of time for those interested to learn what was likely to be done, and to put forward such objections to the Commission's proposals as they wished to be considered. Personally, I agree almost entirely with those of the Commission's recommendations which have been embodied in the Bill. Indeed, I wish that more of them had been adopted, for I regret that it has not been found possible to make some concession with regard to children over twelve years of age who are now working full time, or to exempt from the eleven hours rule women who are now working for the same number of hours as the male operatives in certain mills, principally in Ahmedabad. I fear that the forebodings of the Commission with regard to these female operatives may be justified; and that a measure which is designed to benefit them may prove their ruin, by causing mill-owners to dispense with their services and to employ in their stead male operatives, on the length of whose hours of labours there will be no legislative restriction. Probably these women, before the mills were started in which they are employed, were in the habit of working all day in the sun as coolies carrying burdens or in agricultural field work. I cannot therefore think that any harm would have been done by leaving them to work what hours they pleased at the mill-work to which they are accustomed. Their employment on good wages has, no doubt, given them new wants and a higher standard of comfort, and they will have no cause to thank this Council if the result of this legislation should be to deprive them of the chance of work, or to relegate them to a lower grade in the ranks of industry.

But the Bill goes beyond the recommendation of the Indian Factory Commission in one particular, which, it seems to me, may possibly be of one very great importance. This in the requirement that an interval or intervals of rest, amounting in the whole to one hour and a half in the full working day, shall be allowed to all female operatives. This an entirely new provision which was not considered by the Commission, and on which the persons interested have had no opportunity of expressing their views. It follows a recommendation of the Berlin Conference. But the protocols of the Berlin Conference have never been before the public of this country in such a way as to invite attention or to raise a suspicion that their essence would be incorporated in the factory law of India; nor would it spontaneously occur to any person who is acquainted with the conditions of Indian labour that rules and regulations which are applicable to European factories would necessarily be of advantage to operatives in this country. Take, for example, the Berlin rule that night work shall be prohibited in the case of women to which my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans has adverted. The European idea of night is that it is a dark and cool and dreary time, when everyone who can had much better go to bed. The Indian idea is that it is a cool and pleasant time, when all work, which does not require a better light than can be easily and cheaply afforded, can best be done.

Now, with regard to the one and a half hour's rest prescribed for women one half hour of this will be common to all persons employed in factories. There remains one hour, by which period the women's work-day will be shorter than the men's, and the question is, how far will this additional restriction upon famale labour disorganize operations in factories and intensify the evil effects, predicted by the Indian Factory Commission, of the eleven-hours' rule, and drive women out of employment. This is a question which I am not competent to answer. We have heard from my hon'ble friend Mr. Mackay that the rule will not operate injuriously in Bengal. This is because factories in Bengal work by shifts. It is also the case that the Bombay Mill-owners' Association has given its opinion that the rule will do no harm there. But the meaning of this may only be that the rule will not injure the mill-owners, because, as the Commission learned had been determined at Ahmedabad, they may have made arrangements to dispense with female tenders of moving machinery and to employ only men. I should like to have heard more of the grounds of this opinion and to have learned the views of the female operatives themselves as to the way in which the change would affect them. Then, again, *important though the mills of Bengal and Bombay are*, those provinces are happily not the only homes in India of manufacturing industries. There are large factories in Cawnpore and, I believe, in the Punjab; and in Madras not a few mills have been started of recent years, which afford regular and well-paid employment to numbers of persons who previously earned a scanty and precarious livelihood as common labourers. What is the opinion in these places of this new rule? Of the factories in the Madras Presidency, one is at Tuticorin and one at Papanassam, in the Tinnevelly district, respectively six and seven days' post from Calcutta. What sort of chance have the proprietors and operatives of these distant factories had of considering this Bill, which was published in the *Gazette of India* on the 7th instant, and of submitting their views upon it? None whatever. Even if subscribers to the *Gazette of India*, they can hardly have had as much as one clear day in which to consider the effect of this new provision of law on the industry by which they earn their bread, and to make such representations to this Council as they thought necessary to guard their interests. I venture to think that it is very hard upon such persons that this Bill should have been taken up to-day, and that considering the length of time that has already elapsed since this Bill was introduced, and that it is not proposed to bring it into operation until the 1st of next January, some further time might have been allowed to persons interested in which to think the subject out and address to the Council such objections as they thought fit.

I regret, my Lord, to detain the Council further, but I wish also to draw attention to the general question of factory legislation in this country. It will not be denied that in this matter the impulse is not of indigenous origin, but comes from England; nor, I fear, am I guilty of an injustice to some of those who profess an anxiety to save the Indian operative from the oppressions of alien taskmasters, and from the effects of confinement and over work if I suggest that, in some cases the motive that underlies, or at least accompanies, the impulse is the hope that restrictions imposed on Indian factory labour may tend to the profit of the mill-owners and operatives of Lancashire. No doubt, both in the case of such persons and in that of the persons who advocate Indian factory legislation on purely philanthropic grounds and with no thought of self-interest, there is the densest ignorance of the real conditions of the case. Both classes regard the Indian operative as almost a slave, forced by hunger to labour from dawn to sunset for a miserable pittance, the inhabitant of a squalid hov

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

MAJOR G. S. CLARKE, R. E., C.M.G., commenting, in his work on fortifications, on the proposed repetition of the Naval manœuvres on the coast of Great Britain says:—"The chain of responsibility in regard to the defence of British harbours at home and abroad is easily defined. It rests with the Cabinet alone, and in a special sense with the Prime Minister, to lay down the Power or combination of Powers against which the defences of the Empire must be prepared. Until this has been done there is no basis on which to rest the general standard of our preparations for war. A further datum is, however, needed which also can only be laid down on the authority of the Cabinet, acting after full consultation with the real experts of both services. In a certain sense the functions of the Navy may be said to overlap or include those claimed for coast defence. It is evident that, in the extreme case, such a naval strength may be conceived as to render all coast defences superfluous. It is also evident that, although beyond the little *rayon* of their guns coast defences are useless, their existence gives time for naval combinations, and in this sense reduces the number of ships which it would be necessary, in their absence, to maintain in given waters. To an Empire scattered in fragments over the world, linked by ocean-roads alone, and dependent for existence upon trade, a certain minimum naval strength is absolutely necessary. Failing the minimum necessary to protect commerce and keep open sea communications, coast defences are of little or no use. The following questions then arise. At what point, under the above conditions, does it become economical to employ coast defences? If the minimum naval force—necessary on other grounds—is maintained, what is the precise nature of the functions which then remain to coast defences? . . . . . The general standard in the above sense having been clearly laid down, the position which it is necessary to defend can be decided, and then it becomes possible to lay down for each port the most probable form and strength of attack, the nature of vessels likely to be employed, the number and nature of guns needed, and the suitability of submarine mines to the local conditions. These questions can only be properly treated by naval experts accustomed to deal with considerations of this class. . . . . Only when the above questions have been decided do the functions of the soldier begin."

A stream of Majors rush out of the service each week to swell the Half-Pay and Pension Lists. The system of bringing back officers from half-pay to command is open to objection, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*. It would be a much wiser and more economical measure to grant a slight extension of the age—say from 48, as at present, to 49 or 50. This would, in no small measure, do away with the necessity for restoration from half-pay, and be a benefit all round. Moreover, it would put all Majors on an equal footing. At present, all those who obtained their companies previous to the abolition of Purchase, as well as all Majors of Artillery, Engineers, and Marines can stay on till 50. If it were found to be inexpedient to extend the age for all Majors, it might certainly be done for those holding positions as second in command, who have been so hard hit by the abolition of the Second Lieutenant-Colonels. The question is well worthy the War Minister's consideration. Some such idea was foreshadowed in a speech of Mr. Brodrick's two years ago, in which he said that so soon as the present Warrant had begun to tell upon the service as regards promotion, the limit of age for retirement would be considerably extended. In the case of seconds in command, it would be a distinct advantage to grant the extension in cases where the command is about to fall vacant and the officer who would otherwise be coming forward is well reported upon.

During this year and the next, the French Fleet will be increased by the addition of four considerable battle-ships—the *Hoche* and the *Neptune*, constructed at Brest, and the *Marceau* and the *Magenta*, at Toulon. The first of these has completed her trials, and has proceeded to the Mediterranean Station, and the *Neptune* should have been completed at the close of last year. The others are well advanced. The four battle-ships in question have each a displacement of something like 10,500 tons, their length varies from 100 and 103 metres, (1 metre=328ft.), their beam is from 19 to 24 metres, and their maximum draught 8·3 metres. Their engines will be of about 12,000 horse-power, and their normal speed 16 knots, which may be increased to 17½. Their protective side-plating is nearly 18 in. thick, and they have heavily armoured decks. The armament of the *Hoche* consists of two guns of 34 cm. (13·38 in.) in closed turrets, one forward and the other aft; two others of 27 cm. (10·63 in.) in barbette-turrets, with protection for the gunners; and a battery of 18 guns of 14 cm. (551 in.) besides quick-firing and machine guns and torpedoejectors. The *Neptune Marceau*, and *Magenta* will have an armament of like strength, but different constitution.

Of the cruisers, the most notable is the *Tage* (7,000 tons, 12,500 horse-power, maximum speed 19 knots), which has made her trials; the *Alger* and *Jean Bart*, of 3,000 tons, are completed: and the *Davout*, of the same displacement, is in course of construction; and the lighter cruisers, *Troude*, *Lalande*, and *Cosmao* are completed, and have made, or are making their trials; and the *Fortin* and *Cecille* are also new cruisers. We described last October the *Bruix*, *Chanzy*, *Charner*, and *Latouche Treville* (4,700 tons and 9,370 horse-power) which are to be armed like the *Dupuy de Lome*, which was launched in that month. These however, are not so near their completion. Of the great battle-ships *Lazare Carnot* (11,988 tons) and *Charles Martel* (11,882 tons), which have been laid down respectively at Toulon and Brest, we gave particulars in our issue of November 1; and the *Jaureguiberry*, the third of the giants, will soon be put in hand. At the same time considerable progress has been made in the reconstruction of the 35-metre torpedo-boats, which were so defective; and new types have been constructed, such as the *Coureur*, a seagoing boat, of which the trials have had to be deferred in consequence of an accident, and the *Vautor*.

It does not appear that anything definite has yet been made known with respect to the proposed option to be given to a Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Marine Corps who has completed his three years in command of a division of going upon a Special Half Pay List to await Staff employment or promotion, as the case may be, instead of being at once relegated to retirement as during the past nine years; and we think it very possible that the suggestion may be allowed to die a natural death, and that nothing more will be heard of it. For the credit of the authorities we hope it may be so, for the feeling not only of those to whom it was referred and whose opinions were called for, but that of a vast majority of the officers of the corps, amounting almost to unanimity, is dead against it. Whether, therefore, a decision on the point is made known or not, it is scarcely probable that the Deputy-Assistant-General would recommend, or the Admiralty approve, so vital a change in contravention of opinions sought and given.

The first division of the new French Reserve Squadron, is being formed, under the command of Rear-Admiral Puech. It will consist of the Trident (flag), a wooden ironclad, launched in 1876, which is being withdrawn from the Mediterranean Squadron; the battle-ships *Indomtable* and *Terrible*, having for principle armament guns of 42 cm. (16. 53 in.), which, says the *Yacht*, are heavy, unmanageable, ill-protected, and better suited for coast batteries; the battery cruiser Sfax, which is now first commissioned for continuous service; the third-class cruiser *Forbin*, which has been in reserve for the repair of the injuries she sustained during the return cruise from the Levant; and the torpedo defence ship *Faucon*, of which little has hitherto been said. "Thus composed," says M. Weyln in the *Yacht*, "this reserve division has little that is remarkable about it; but that is done which can be done, and it is impossible to do better."

One point seems definite, says *Broad Arrow*. Promotion to the rank of major-general will no longer be made on the old system of filling vacancies alternately by seniority and selection. Now that the opportunities of promotion are reduced by one-half—for every other vacancy is to be absorbed until the normal maximum of 100 is reached—if seniority promotions are made, it of necessity follows that a great number of distinguished officers, who are unquestionably entitled to promotion, must be sacrificed. The compromise which has been in force for some years has, perhaps, worked fairly well, but the small number of vacancies which will in future be avilable do not admit of its continuance. Promotion henceforward is to be by selection only. Let us hope that the record of the senior officer will as often as not justify his selection. But there can in future be no rule in the matter, and this, if nothing else, Mr. Stanhope's explanation of the new promotion system makes clear.

"'Tis better to be blind than to see ill." What a criticism is it on a house where the only happiness consists in not seeing the dirt, and which does not use SAPOLIO. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Trifels, 1,816 tons, Captain T H Meyerdirk, will sail to-day for Hamburgh, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Umballa, 1,293 tons, Captain J Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of timber and 6 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, one native lady and three children as cabin, and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut H E Stockdale Lieut H Smith, one lady, and 320 deck.

THE steam-ship City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain W. Greenhorne, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Mason and infant, Mrs E G Forbes, Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan, Mr and Mrs F F T H Asphar, and three daughters, Major I L Aberigh Mackay, Mr Hudson, and Mrs Thompton and infant.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	Sheds	Company or Agents.
S.S. Chupra	1941	Houghton ..	A	B I S N Co
" Drummond..	1791	Mundle	C	K Nixon & Co
" Trifels	1816	Moyerdirk ...	D	Glade & Co
" Cy of Dublin.	2150	Greenhorn ..	F	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Springfield..	1457	Robson	H	W&A Graham & Co
" Bindo	2290	Campbell....	K	J Mackintosh & Co
" Wai	..	Nacoda.....	L	Shepherd & Co
" M. Lebanon.	1555	Nelson	N	W&A Graham & Co
" Birchfield ...	1457	Robson.....	O	T Morrison & Co
" Florence	1346	Ruddeman ...	P	W&A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALLS.

S.S. Krishna.....	Nacoda.....	Shepherd & Co.
" Neera.....	Nacoda.....	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Rome	2720	Browne	1	P & O S N Co
" Hispania.....	2213	Abrey	2	W&A Graham & Co
" R.Rubattino	2041	Merello.....	3	F Bozzoni
" Bokhara	1983	Case	4	P & O S N Co
" Gwalior	1600	Cole	5	P & O S N Co
" Kangra	1469	Skinner	6	B I S N Co
" Imperator ..	2241	Bechtinger..	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Nedjed	1632	Newly	10	K Nixon & Co
" Wistow Hall	2138	Kelly.....	13	E Bates & Co
Knight Commander..	2731	Thomas	13	K Nixon & Co
" Pemba	986	Houstoun ..	15	B I S N Co

MERRIWETHER DRY DOCK.

H M S Cossack ....Cross.....Government.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	H. M.'s Troopship Crocodile.....	Churchill....	Portsmouth, Feb 26.
	Lawada (s).....	Russell.....	Calcutta, March 3.
	Umballa (s).....	Wilson	Moulmein, March 12
	Karagola (s)	Rice	Karachi, March 21.
	Europa (s)	.....	Liverpool.
	Idar (s)	Hughes	Cardiff.
	Tanjore (s)	Caffin	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Maria Teresa (s) ..	Deperis.....	Hongkong.
	Pekin (s)	Harris	London, &c.
	City of Dublin (s)..	Greenhorne..	Liverpool.

The steamer Trifels, Captain Meyerdirk, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hamburg.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bengal, for London, &c.
" Kangra, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

March. ARRIVALS.
17 Snaigow ship.....Walker.....Rio Janeiro, Dec 18.
Kohinur s .....Bullock ....Rangoon, March 14.
Navigator s.....Chandler....Liverpool, Feb 14.
18 Mombassa s .....Macfarlane..Sydney, Feb 15.
Malda s .....Nash .....Moulmein, March 10.
Comilla s.....Warrington..Calcutta, Feb 25.
DEPARTURES.
March 17.—Steamers Virawa and Nerbuda, and ship Glenfinlas.
March 18.—Steamer Rewa, and ship Rajore.

MADRAS.

March. ARRIVALS.
19 Niemen s .... Calcutta.
Waverley s..... ..... Bombay.
G. R. Booth s..... ..... Cochin.
Nuddea s..... ..... Rangoon.
20 Clan Alpine s..... ..... Liverpool.
Rewa s..... ..... Calcutta.
21 Kola s .... Negapatam.
March. DEPARTURES.
18 Manitoba s .... Akyab.
Kola s .... Negapatam.
Secundra s..... ..... Rangoon.
20 Dalhousie s..... ..... Rangoon.
Mayo s..... ..... Rangoon.
Rudesheimer s..... ..... Calcutta.
Rewa s..... ..... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—307 cwts bonemeal, Ç Mahomed; 6,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nenjee.

Wistow Hall s—27 bales cotton fly, Edwin Butterworth and Co; 165 bales, wool, &c, Esmail Gangjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 150 bales Cotton, T G Young and Co; 195 cwts myrabollams, J Dhunjee; 51 tons linseed oil, cakes, Thomas H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bengal s—[illegible] cwts myrocollams, Veerjee Hunsraj; 450 cwts myrabollams, Boyt Craig and Co; 45 bales skins, and 1,000½ cwts myrobollams, W and A Graham and Co; 160 cwts olibanum, G Sojpal; 67 cwts olibanum, Jaitha Mulsee; 162 cwts olibanum, and 41 cwts gum, Mowjee Nurpal; 75 cwts gum, C Nurpal; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 96 cwt gum, A Ally Mamed; 260 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 937½ cwts myrobollams, K Luckmidass and Co; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, H Ramjee; 12,051 cwts myrabolams, David Sassoon and Co; 18 bales hides, F Lowland and Co; 83 bales skins, S Moolabhoy and Co; 12 bales skins, P Husson Abdool Cadess; 12 bales skins, R Caderbhoy; 16 bales skins, H C H Gunny; 98 cwts gum, C Nurpall; 50 cwts gum, Nurpal Mowjee; 150 cwts gum, E Gangjee and Co; 30¼ cwts fishmaw, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 70 cwts olibanum, and 8¼ cwts rampatru, B Sojin; 250 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee; 11 bales woolen carpets, I S Lalljee and Co; 16 cwts Issineglass, M Lalljee; 34 bales aloe fibre, H J Cassum; 50 cwts Deer horns, J M Remtoola; 7 casks chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 3 casks chutney, and 5 cases condiments, D P Batha and Co; 8 cases condiments, Framjee Nowrojee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Egremont Castle s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Trifels s—35 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mount Labonan s—1,020 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,340 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 5,000 cwts linseed, and 1,400 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 630 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 620 bales cotton, Ritche Stuart and Co; 999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp, Itcharan Hurjewandass; 72 cwts gum, F Hurst and Co.
Kt Commander s—260 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—31½ cwts almondseed, Otto Martin.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1,000½ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Bindo s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Florence s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 314 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Castle Eden s—19,000 cwts wheat, Itcharan Harjiwandas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—100 bales twist, M Pestonjee; 206¼ cwts sharkfins, and 18¾ cwts fishmaws. M Nuthoo; 350 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 700 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Bokhara s—56 chests opium, and 5¼ cwts ivory, C Ebram; 7 cwts horns, Quam Lun Eaoo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—200 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 110 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, M Pestonjee; 150 bales twist, Noordin and Co; 285 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co: 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, E J Abraham; 50 bales twist, Jamshedjee Bros; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Bokhara s—100 bales twist, Sorabjee N. Talati and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MARCH 23.

Latu, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Sorsbie, Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, from Bangalore.
Abereigh, Mackay, Major, 8th Bengal Cavy, en route to England from Nowgong.
Saunders, Major, Bengal, R A, en route to England, from Meerut.
Dennis, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
MARCH 24.
Paul, Capt, 6th Bengal Cavly, on leave, from Meerut.
Brichland, Capt, Bengal, D A A Genl, on leave, from Umballa.
Nolan, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Dra Gds, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Solly-Flood, Major-Genl, Bo, from Poona.
Smith, Lt, Bo, 2nd Duby Fuslrs, en route, to England, from Karachi.
Savile, Capt, Bo, 2nd Mid, on leave, from Mhow.
DEPARTURES—MARCH 21.
Ditmas, Lt, Bo, Comt, on duty, to Poona.
MARCH 23.
Clayton, Visy-Surgn, Bo, AVD, on leave, to Poona.
MARCH 24.
Owells, Major, Bengal, Leicester Regt, on leave, to England.
Cree, Surgn, Bengal, Medical Staff, from leave, to Rawal Pindi.
Eletcher, Surgn, Bengal, Medical Staff, from leave, to Umballa.
Major, Surgn-Major, Mrs, Medical Staff, on duty, to Madras.
Mould, Surgn, Bengal, Medical Staff, on duty, to Lucknow.
Savage, Vity Surgn, Bengal, AVD, on duty, to Muttra.
Cousin, 2nd Lt, Mrs 1st Chsh Regt, joining to Belgaum.
Treherne, Surgn, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Carruthers, Lt-Col, 16th Bo, Infy, to rejoin, to Raipore.
Watson, Capt, Bengal, on leave, to England.
Thomson, Major, Mrs, 7th Hussars, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Fryer, 2nd Lt, Mrs, 7th Hussars, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Holls, 2nd Lt, Mrs, 21st Hussars, to join, to Bangalore.
Mould, Surgn, Bengal, 1st B C, from leave, to Saugor.
Solly-Flood, Major-Genl, Bo, on expiration of tour of command, to England.
Mackay, Major, 8th Bengal, cavly, on leave, to England.
Jennings, Captain, Bo, RE, on duty, to England.
Hamming, Capt, Bengal, RE, on leave, to England.
Saunders, Major, Bengal R A, on leave, to England.
Broome, Capt, Bo, 8th Infy, off leave, to Mhow.
Fassoon, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to Campbellpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.
Bombay, 25th March, 1891.

1. The Rifle ranges at Coorla will be available for Class firing until the 31st instant inclusive, but not after that date.
2. Major H. A. Acworth is transferred from "E" Company and will in future be posted to "G" Company.
3. Members who have completed their Class firing and do not intend to take part in the competition for H. E. the Governor's Prizes are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.
Bombay, 25th March, 1891.

1. Drills for No. 2 Battery at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters will take place as follows:—
Friday 27th, 5-45 p.m. Gun drill.
Thursday 26th 5-45 p.m. Squad drill.
2 There willbe Class firing at Coorla on Friday next, 27th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus, at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla ten minutes later.
3. The General Officer, Commanding the District, will inspect No. 2. Battery at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day at 9 p.m. Attendance at this parade is compulsory for the members of that Battery.
4. Members who have finished their class are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters without delay.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain, Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(*Gazette of India*, March 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Rev H R Coulthard has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estab to fill an existing vacancy.

The Rev R A Cumine, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, to be Senior Chaplain.

The services of the Rev G M Davies, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. F W P Macdonald, S C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, and Assist Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assist Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Capt L S Newmarch, S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, and Assist to the Resident in Mysore, and Secy to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is granted furlough for one year.

Capt C W Ravenshaw, S C, Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg from the date of assuming charge.

Capt E S Masters, S C, Wing Officer and Adjt of the Bhopal Battn, and offg Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, is appointed to offte as Cant Magte Secunderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Capt Ravenshaw may officiate in the Political Dept.

Lieut-Col H Wylie, CSI, Bengal General List, Infantry, Political Agent of the 1st class, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Resident in Nepal.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr G A Schroder as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Moulmein.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

Capt C A S Montgomery, S C, 1st Regt Bom Infy, is appointed, temporarily to act, as the Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda in addition to his Military duties.

Surgn A L Duke, I M S, (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgn in Turkish Arabia, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Bgde-Surgn R. Bowman.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments in the Account Department are notified:—Mr O T Barrow is appointed Accountant-General, Bengal; Mr E Lawrence is appointed to officiate as Accountant-General, N-W Provinces and Oudh; and Mr G H R Hart is appointed Depy Accountant-Genl, Bombay, and Mr C R C Kiernander is appointed Comptroller of India Treasuries temporarily; the services of Surgn-Major A S Lethbridge, MD, CSI, Inspector-General of Jail, Bengal. 1890, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J H L Patterson, class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Estabnt of State Railways, Stores Dept, is transferred from the N W Railway to officiate as Port Store-keeper, Calcutta, and Store-keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Mr W Mellor on furlough.

The services of Mr J E Dallas, Ex Engr, 4th grade, State Railways, on his return from leave are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on Railways.

Mr H E W Martindell, Assist Engr, 3rd grade, Burma, is promoted to Assist Engr, 2nd grade.

Mr H A C Muller, Assist Engr, 3rd grade, Burma, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Mr C W Odling, Suptug Engr, 2nd class, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr of Irrigation and Joint Secretary to that Government during the absence on privilego leave of Col J M McNeile, R E.

Mr W A Inglis, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Supdg Engr, vice Mr C W Odling.

Mr E W. Arundell, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, and Depy Consulting Engr to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engr for Railways, Bombay.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit Mr W R Philipps, temporary Supnt, 3rd grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, to retire from the service from the 7th March 1891.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit Mr J W B Duthy, Supt, 3rd grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, to retire from the service from the 8th March 1891.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is. BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

HAMBURG.
Wolber & Brohm
IMPORT & EXPORT MERCHANTS
Request connections for Import of German and
Cotinental Goods.
Produce received.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."
MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. OOX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.
Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere
Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 3 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand)

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. **BEER.** Per case of 4 doz. pints. Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	" " "	4	0
Vice Lady	" " "	3	0
Alpha	" " "	2	8
Prince Boris	" " "	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga.....	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	" " "	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1884:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe	" " "	25	" 7-8
Regal dela Reina.....	" " "	25	" 6
Trabucos	" " "	25	" 3
Caliope	" " "	50	" 5
Semirami	" " "	100	" 10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.		4	4
Do.	" 2 " " "	4	0
Do.	" 3 " " "	3	8
	" " " "		

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs.		4	0
Do.	" 2 " " "	3	8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUN

NOTICES.

CHAPOTEAUT'S

PEPTONE WINE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot neurrish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa« tient, and develops the appetite in a « most extraordinary manner. Con« sumptive patients experience a fee« ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.

« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux*. »

From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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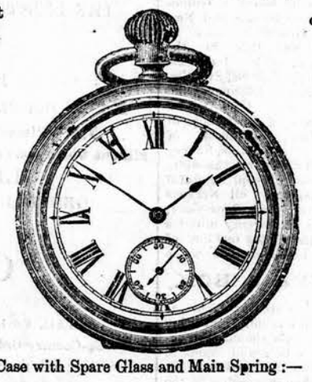

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Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old-

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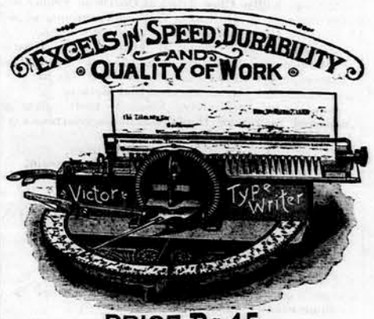

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GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

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Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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It is prepared in a very careful manner, and extra precautions are taken to ensure AN EVENNESS OF COLOUR. It contains nothing that will in any way injure the article to which it is applied, and, if used as directed, a splendid white of a glossy satinlike appearance and soft silky surface is ensured, which will not readily rub off.

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ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands, and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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